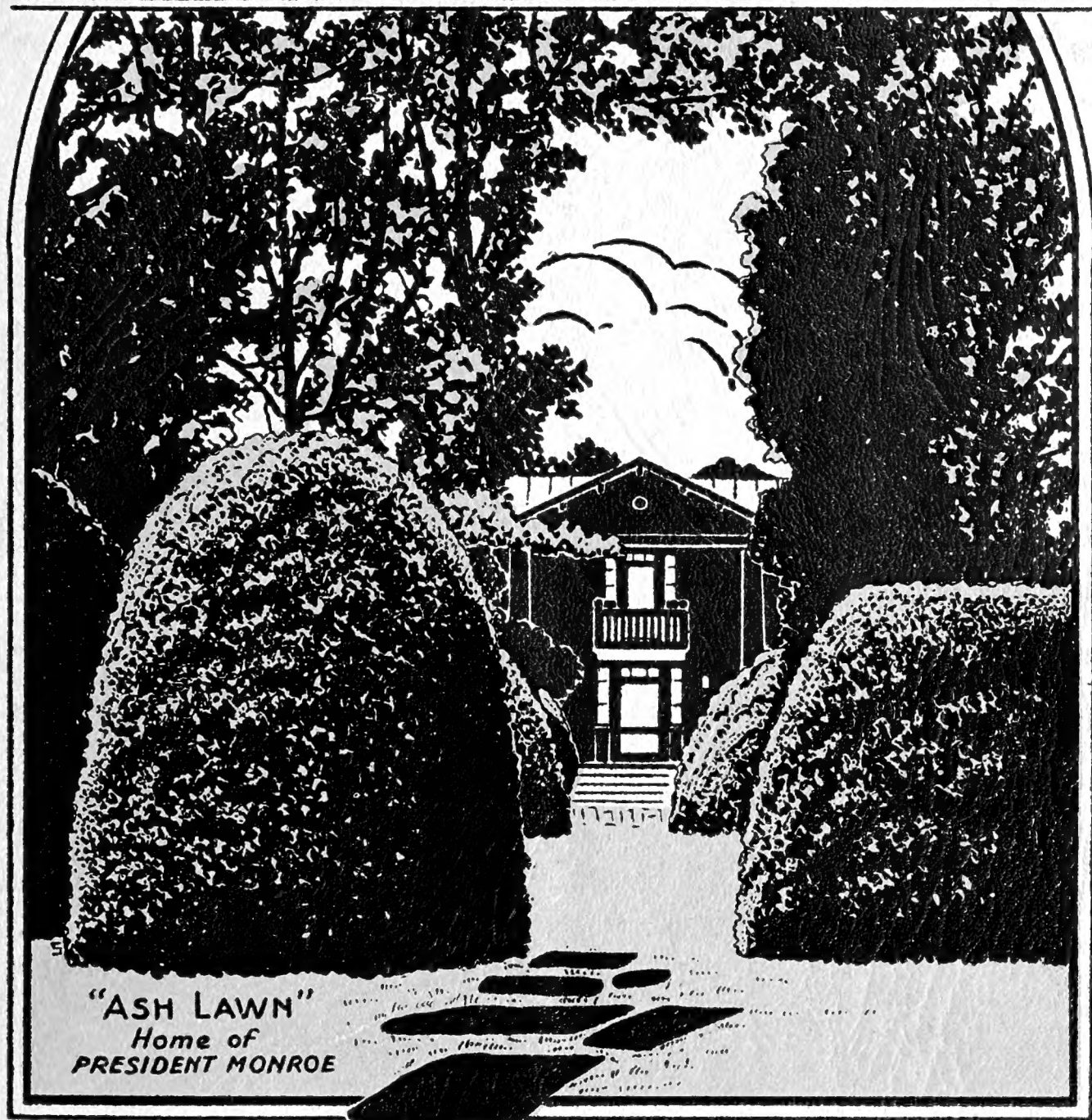


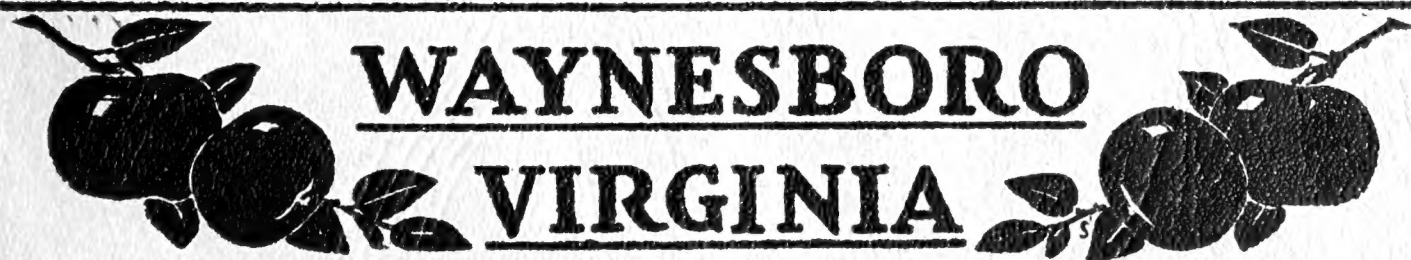
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

NEW PLANTING GUIDE



WAYNESBORO NURSERIES INC



Branch Nursery: Boxwood Gardens, Afton, Virginia



Your **PLANTING GUIDE**

Our Plants and Service

FROM A humble start in 1922 on a small acreage of rented land we have grown and expanded until we now have under cultivation 500 acres of the best adapted and best kept Nursery land in Virginia. We are growing more than 800 varieties of plant material, assembled from various parts of the world.

OUR SERVICE extends further than growing and selling plants. We not only assemble the better varieties from all over the world, but are continually searching for and testing newer and better varieties—passing on to our customers the benefit of our findings. The average planter has neither the time nor can afford the expense of obtaining and testing all new varieties. So we feel it our duty and make it our pleasure to furnish our customers this service.

YOU SHOULD KNOW THE TRUTH. Every variety of plant material has some faults as well as merits. Most generally the Nursery catalogue lists only the merits, leaving the faults for the planter to discover later. We do not feel that a catalogue so edited could be offered as a Planting Guide. Neither do we feel that it is fair to either the planter or the subject to give only part. So we mean to be honest and frank, mentioning faults as well as merits, that you may use your own judgment in selecting varieties best suited for your requirements.

WE OFFER NO UNTESTED VARIETIES. Either testing ourselves or obtaining our information from a reliable source. We are annually offered hundreds of new varieties which someone considers good. Some are good and many are worthless. Hence it is our duty to determine which are worthy of passing on to our customers. Outstanding among the new varieties which we have adopted is YORKING, an Apple over which we are much enthused.

Unless our descriptions were accurate and our recommendations could be relied upon, our purpose in issuing this book would be defeated. We also attempt to be equally as conservative in promising service and results.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc.
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

OUR SERVICE TO YOU

Our most favorable location in the heart of the commercial fruit belt of Virginia makes possible a careful and close study of varieties in bearing orchards. Such information as is gained from study, research, and testing a new variety is passed on to our customers. No planter can well afford the time and cost of such research. He must either rely on information from other sources or plant at random. Our facilities for testing new varieties and obtaining such other information as the average planter needs make possible our passing on to you a service which goes with our stock. We want you to take advantage of same.

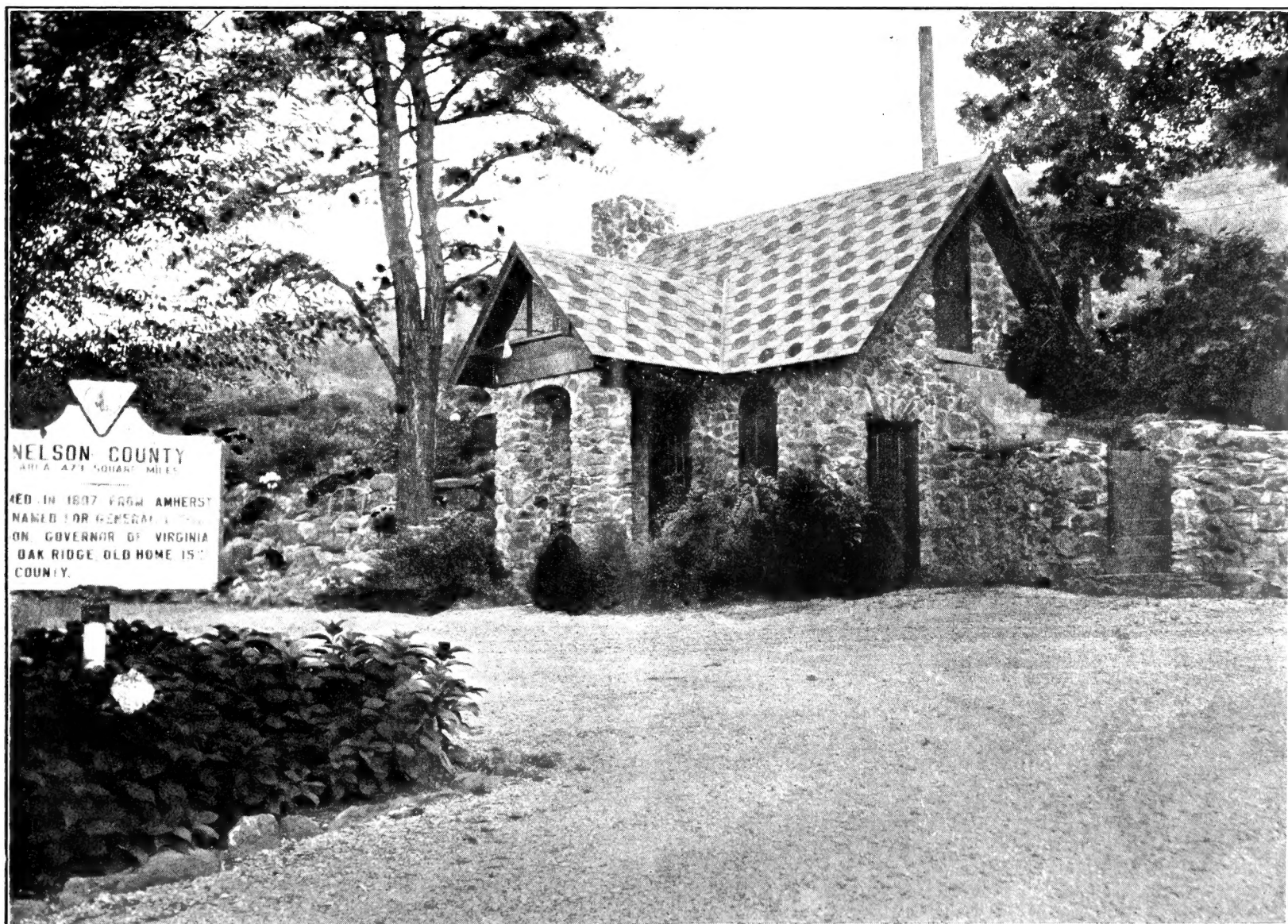
A Planting Plan Most Important

A carefully worked out planting plan is just as important as plant material. Neither can be effective without the other. We realize that it is impossible for each customer to employ the service of an independent landscape architect, and realizing the importance of selecting suitable varieties and proper arrangement, we employ the service of a graduate landscape architect, whose services are always available to our customers. We also have in our service a corps of practical, trained landscape men who are always glad to assist our customers with their planting problems.

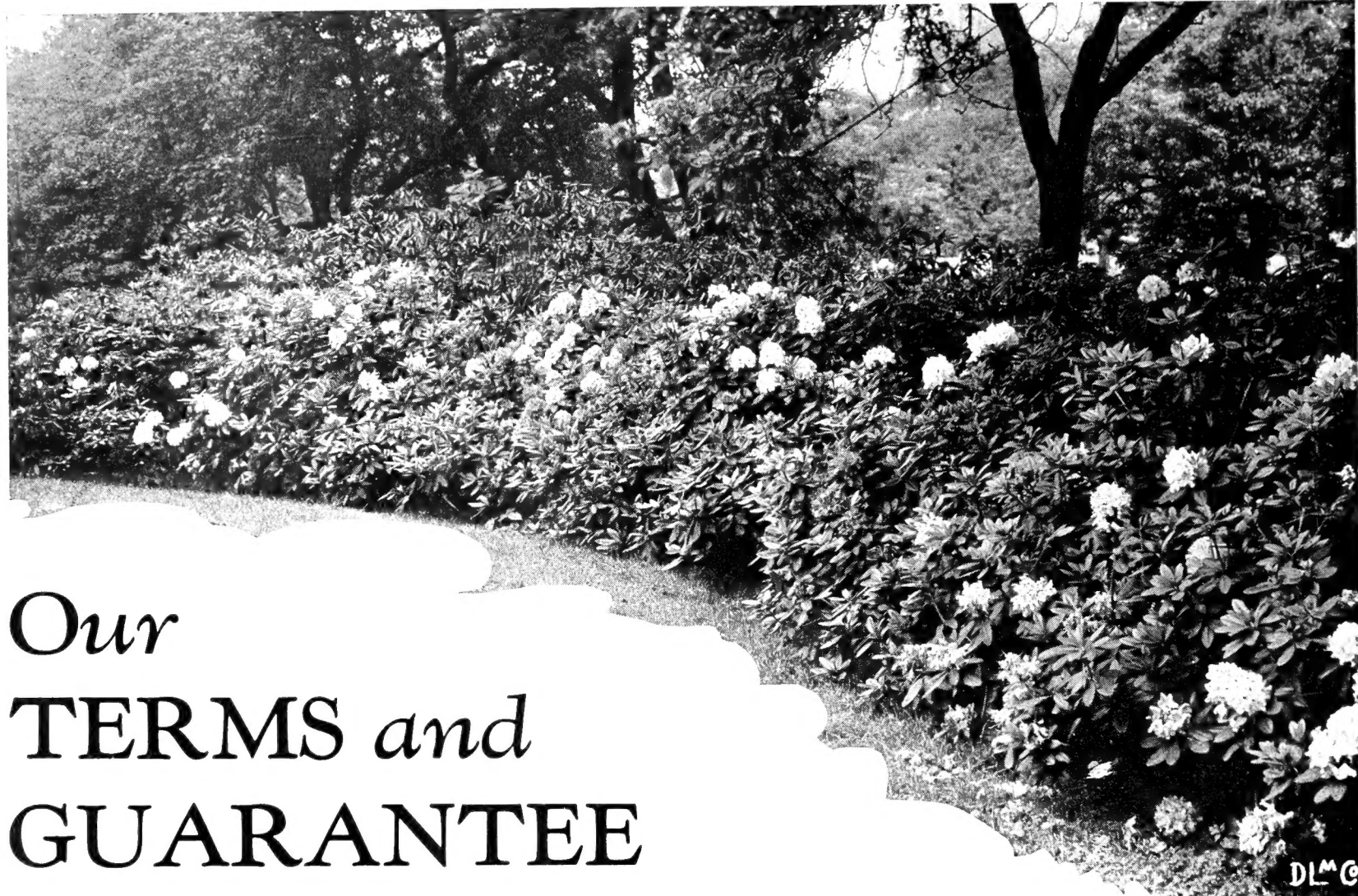
Much Progress Made With New Varieties

Much time and expense is required in bringing out a new variety. It must be propagated and grown for a number of years under observation. If a fruit, its bearing qualities, its hardiness, its resistance to disease, its color, productiveness, and various other qualities, as well as the quality of the fruit, must be taken into consideration. The average fruit grower or small nurseryman cannot afford the time and cost, yet if fruit growing is to keep pace with other industries, newer and better varieties must be introduced.

We have responded to the demand and need of better varieties and have been among the first to test and offer those proving worthwhile. Outstanding among all the new varieties of fruits are: YORKING, New Red Delicious, New Red Stayman, Red Rome, New Red Jonathan and Red Duchess Apples; Golden Jubilee, Mikado, Valiant, and Vedette Peaches.



ENTRANCE TO BOXWOOD GARDENS, ON JEFFERSON HIGHWAY, NEAR AFTON, VA. YOU ARE INVITED TO STOP FOR A VISIT AT ANY TIME WHEN PASSING



Our TERMS and GUARANTEE

Date of Delivery—Nursery Stock differs from most other commodities by being limited to a definite delivery season. We most generally conceive of two distinct delivery seasons per year, the regular Fall season starting early in November and continuing until January 1st, and a Spring season starting early in March and continuing until June. There, however, is seldom a week in which we do not deliver some stock. We do not promise deliveries on definite dates, as we must be somewhat governed by the season and weather conditions. Some seasons we can start Fall deliveries by November 1st, while other years the plants do not mature so we can start digging before November 10th. Regardless of whether on November 1st or 10th, or what date, we attempt to make delivery at such a time as the best results can be obtained.

Terms—Our merchandise is priced on the basis of 25% cash with order and balance on delivery. Where cash in full accompanies order, we allow a premium of free stock equaling 5% of the purchase.

Prices—Due to the fluctuation in the market of plant material, prices are omitted from our *Planting Guide*, which is not published more often than once a year. This *Guide* will change little from year to year, but prices may change much. If the Price List you have is more than six months old, write for a new one.

We exercise great care to have our stock true to name and agree to either replace free of charge or refund purchase price on any which may prove otherwise. Other than as stated above, we make no promise or guarantee as to crops.

Certificate of Inspection—A certificate of inspection, issued by the State Department of Agriculture, will accompany each shipment certifying freedom from insects and disease.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery—While most nurseries assume no responsibility for stock after delivery to the carrier, a large percentage of our merchandise is delivered by our own trucks. Shipments too distant or too small to justify truck delivery are sent out by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight, as each particular shipment justifies. Regardless of how shipment is made, our stock is packed so that it will reach its destination in good condition.

Our Liberal Replace Guarantee—We deliver clean, healthy stock free of disease and in good condition, but regardless of how carefully planted and cared for, some losses occur. In some cases no one is directly at fault, yet we agree to furnish without charge, f.o.b. our shipping point, plants for replacing any Ornamental Nursery Stock reported lost within 12 months after date of delivery, provided original purchase was paid for on or before delivery and the stock was given reasonable attention by the planter. All Fruit Trees and Berry Plants reported lost within 12 months after delivery will be refurnished at one-half list price, f.o.b. our shipping point.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR LANDSCAPE SERVICE

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Largest Growers in Virginia — Possibly the East

Our fruit tree business is chiefly with commercial planters, who are familiar with standard varieties and the quality of the stock we furnish. Therefore, in this catalogue we will not go into lengthy descriptions of varieties almost every commercial planter already knows.

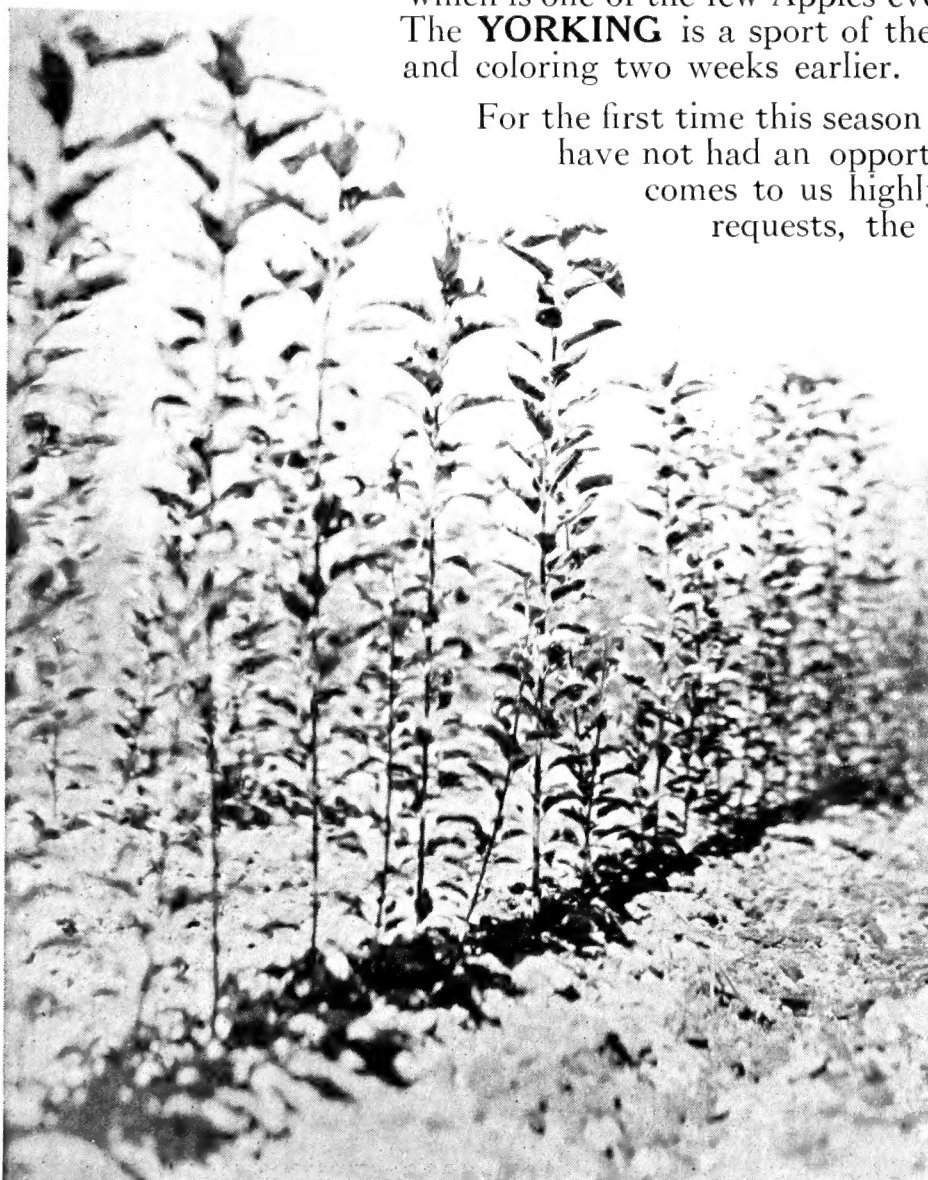
IN OUR DESCRIPTIONS of the new varieties we will attempt to bring out any weak points the variety may have, as well as its merits, so that you may be guided by same in making a selection.

We Are Continually on the Alert for Newer and Better Varieties

We, however, do not attempt to offer a new variety until we have either thoroughly tested it ourselves or have accurate information from a reliable source. It costs too much money to introduce a new variety and to offer same before we are thoroughly convinced that its merits justify its being placed on our list and in your orchard. Within the past ten years we have not attempted so much to discover new varieties as we have to improve on the varieties we already have. Much has been accomplished in that direction. Improvements have been confined chiefly to color.

Among the improved strains are the **New Red Delicious**, **New Red Stayman**, **New Red Jonathan**, **New Red Rome**, **New Red Duchess**, and **Red Spy**. The outstanding New Red Sport is the **YORKING**, which is one of the few Apples ever to be honored with a United States Patent. The **YORKING** is a sport of the Standard York, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier.

For the first time this season we are offering the **Turley** Apple, a variety we have not had an opportunity of thoroughly testing ourselves, but it comes to us highly recommended, and in response to numerous requests, the **Turley** is being made available.



PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN AUGUST OF OUR APPLE GRAFTS PLANTED IN MARCH

Progress Made with Other Fruits

Equal progress has been made in improving varieties of Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, and other Small Fruits.

The **Golden Jubilee**, **Valiant**, **South Haven** and **Vedette**—each being a Yellow Freestone Peach of good quality—have been well received and have great promise.

The **Gem Everbearing** Strawberry is no doubt outstanding among the New Strawberries. The **Fairfax** and **Dorsett**, however, are valuable acquisitions and will do much to increase Strawberry consumption and bring better profits.

How to Space Fruits

Apples.....	30 to 35 ft.	Gooseberries and	
Pears.....	20 to 25 ft.	Currants..	4 ft. both ways
Dwarf Pears..	8 to 12 ft.	Raspberries and Black-	
Cherries.....	20 to 25 ft.	berries	3 to 4 ft. apart
Plums.....	12 to 18 ft.	in row, rows..	.5 to 6 ft.
(Bush Plums may be		Strawberries..	12 to 18 in.
closer if desired)		apart in row,	
Peaches.....	15 to 20 ft.	rows.....	3 to 3½ ft.
Grapes..	8 ft. apart in row;	Asparagus..	12 to 18 in. in
rows about 6 ft. apart		row, row 3½ ft. each way	
		Rhubarb..	.3 ft. each way

We Spare no Effort in Obtaining, Growing and Offering the Best

YORKING *You cannot be without THIS NEW VARIETY—Plant now and profit*

Read below excerpts from letters written by men who are authorities on fruits

NOTE—Where parent is mentioned in any of the letters below it has reference to the York Imperial Apple, as "YORKING" is a sport of this variety

Dean H. L. Price of V. P. I. Says "Yorking a Great Improvement Over York"

Unquestionably, the limb in question is the tree bud mutation of the York Imperial Apple. It is a great improvement over its parent in color and I am personally satisfied that there is a marked difference in the foliage and a lesser difference in growth. I consider this sport of equal importance to the appearance of Starking, Richared, Blaxtayan and other red fruited sporting forms.

(Signed) H. L. PRICE

Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Virginia

Prof. A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, Considers Yorking a Real Find

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the trip Saturday and the opportunity to see the original tree from which you are propagating the Yorking. I think you have a real find in this bud sport and I do not hesitate to say that the growers should avail themselves of the opportunity of planting the Yorking when planting York Imperial trees. In my opinion a grower would make a grave mistake to plant the common York Imperial whenever the Yorking is available.

(Signed) A. H. TESKE, *Extension Horticulturist*

Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Virginia

A GREAT DISCOVERY

YORKING is from a sport bud found on a common York tree at Shippensburg, Penna. One limb on the tree bears typical York Apples that are solid red and color two weeks ahead of common Yorks. After young trees grafted from the sport limb began bearing the same solid red fruit, a U. S. Patent was awarded the new, sensational red sport, which had been named **YORKING**.

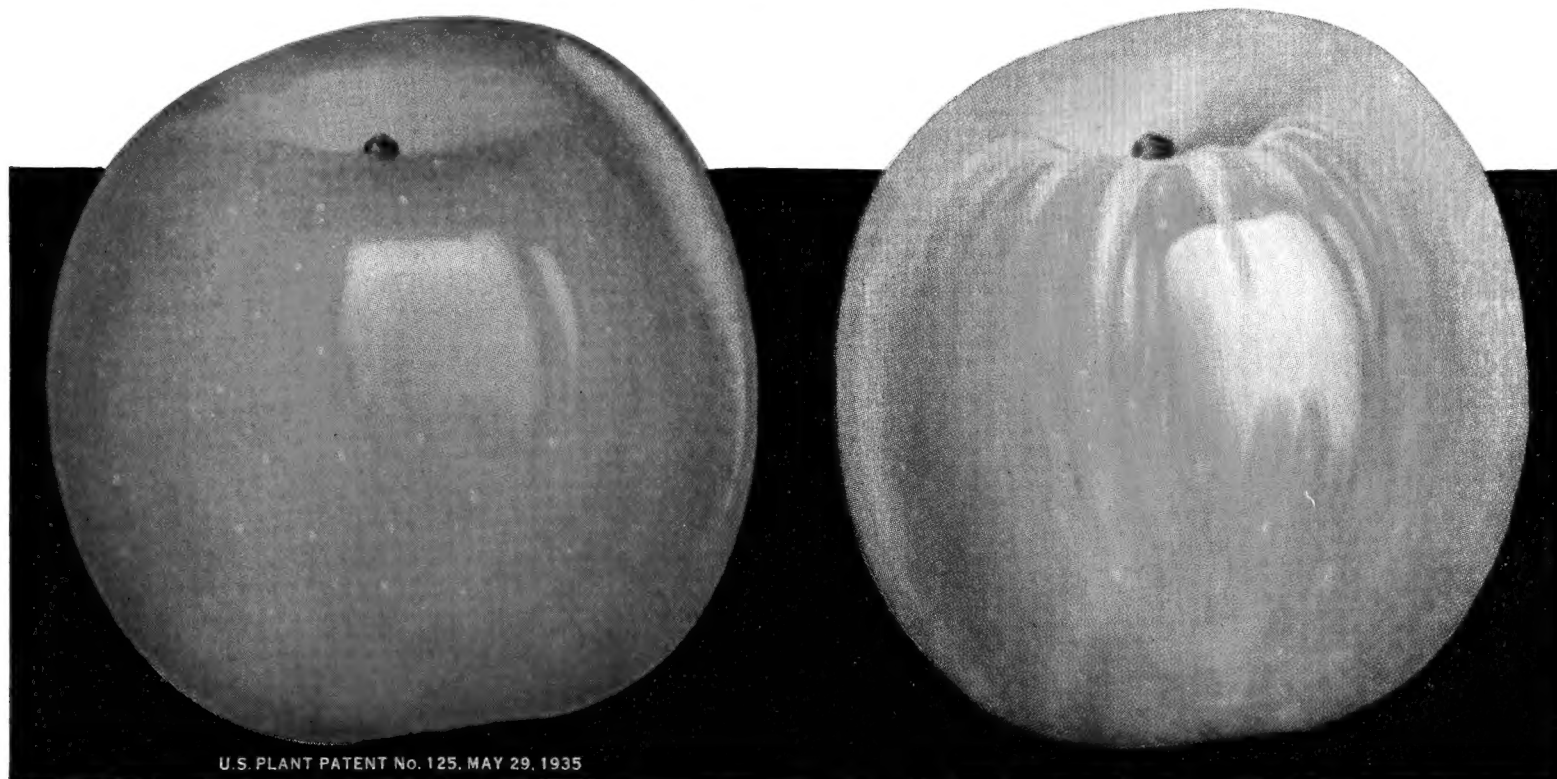


Left to right: Dean H. L. Price, Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., comparing the large, dark green foliage on the Sport Red York limb with the common York foliage. Professor A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, for Virginia, comparing the solid red fruit on the sport limb with an average striped York

Insist on YORKING—Do Not Be Misled by a So-called "Just as Good" Claim

The YORK SUPREME **YORKING** Read about THIS NEW INTRODUCTION—Then Act

U. S. PLANT PATENT No. 125



YORKING

YORK IMPERIAL

The above print was made from a drawing of average samples of the fruit of YORKING and YORK. While every Yorking on the tree was a solid red, many of the Yorks were green and others only showed traces of red stripes

Will Revolutionize Apple Industry

Where the York Imperial has been grown. The **YORKING** will not only displace the York, but will challenge other varieties over a greater area than the York has ever been grown.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES

1. **Color**—Every Apple being a Solid Red is a tremendous advantage.
2. **Colors Early**—Being able to harvest Yorking two weeks before the York, it enjoys advantage in price.
3. **Quicker Sales**—A basket or barrel of No. 1 Apples—every Apple being a solid red—will sell more readily than a basket or barrel containing just enough color to pass inspection.
4. **More No. 1 Apples**—There being no culls on account of lack in color, the pack will be much larger and the profit greater.
5. **Does Not Scald in Storage**—A disadvantage of the York, as well as other partially green varieties, is scalding when held late in storage. The Yorking has never been known to scald.
6. **Apparently More Prolific**—Because of having a larger leaf and more feeding capacity, it appears that the Yorking tree is going to be more productive, the fruit being uniform in size and in large volume.
7. **Protected by U. S. Patent**—The tremendous popularity of the Yorking will naturally bring claims of having something "JUST AS GOOD." However, the Yorking being protected by U. S. Patent No. 125, you are protected when you insist on Yorking, rejecting any so-called "JUST AS GOOD" offered as Red Yorks.

Yorking Looks Good to Prof. H. E. Knowlton of University of West Virginia

I have your recent letter together with specimens of York which you have designated as "Yorking." These Apples look good to me and I feel that this York strain has much promise and will be planted in the future in preference to the parent variety. We are anxious to get hold of some of these trees for testing purposes. Since the eastern part of West Virginia will most likely desire this variety, I think it is important that we get it under test as soon as possible.

(Signed) H. E. KNOWLTON,
Department of Horticulture

West Virginia University, College of Agriculture

Copy Telegram Announcing Yorking Patent

Washington, D. C.,
May 29, 1935

E. M. Quillen,
Care Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.,
Waynesboro, Va.

WE TAKE PLEASURE NOTIFYING YOU OF GRANT OF UNITED STATES PLANT PATENT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE COVERING YOUR RED YORK IMPERIAL APPLE STOP RECOGNIZED BY DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE AND UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE AS DISTINCT NEW VARIETY CHARACTERIZED BY UNIFORM FULL RED COLOR DEVELOPMENT WEEKS AHEAD OF NORMAL TYPE YORK.

MASON FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
PATENT ATTORNEYS

YORKING Is the Apple You Have Been Hoping For

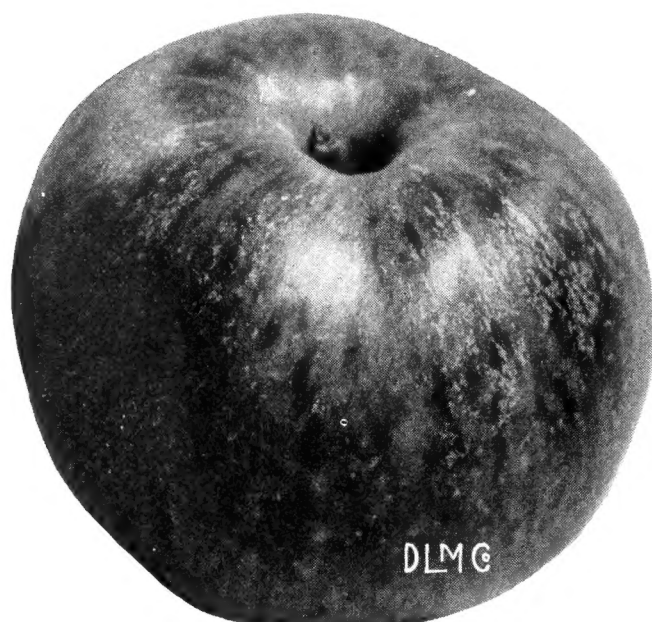
APPLES

SUMMER and FALL VARIETIES

Listed in Ripening Order

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and most extensively grown early Apple in this section. Ripens 10 days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid. A very young bearer and one of the best home and market sorts.

RED JUNE. One of the earliest red Apples. Too well known to require further description.



SUMMER RAMBO

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, roundish, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, rather acid, fine. Ripens a week later than Yellow Transparent and for three weeks afterward. Productive. An old-time favorite cooking Apple.

SUMMER YELLOW DELICIOUS. Closely resembles the Winter Yellow Delicious but ripens in late July. Best Golden Summer Apple of its season.

MILTON. An early McIntosh possessing all the good qualities of the McIntosh and ripening in August. White, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. The fruit is covered with a very attractive pinkish-red.

SMOKEHOUSE. Perhaps the oldest and best known Apple to the family orchard, too well known to require a description. We have the genuine old time Smokehouse and if your trees are old, better have a few new ones coming on. No home orchard complete without it. August and September.

SUMMER RAMBO. An old time Apple that should be in every orchard. Large, red striped. Planted not only for home use but also for export trade. Ripens in August and September and is the largest and best quality Summer Apple of its season.

MAIDEN BLUSH. The well known Summer variety, uniformly large and smooth, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow; round; flesh tender, pleasant flavor.

Especially useful in the home orchard and for market purposes, because of its attractiveness and heavy crops. August and September.

WILLIAMS RED. Large, red striped. Excellent cooking and export variety. September.

FALL PIPPIN. For local market and home use. Clear yellow, large; fine quality for eating and cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer.

FALL CHEESE. A popular Virginia home orchard variety. Green background, red striped; sub-acid; rich aroma. Late Fall. Should be in every home orchard.

BONUM. A variety originated in North Carolina. Medium in size, red, ripening in late Fall. Extremely popular as an export variety; also brings good prices on local markets.

NEW RED DUCHESS. Has 100 per cent more color than Standard Duchess. See page 8.

WEALTHY. Late Fall. Bright red; medium to large. Popular on both the domestic and foreign markets. Early bearer, very prolific, and very hardy.

Grow Six Varieties on One Tree

TOWN TALK

Ripening from June until late Fall. It sounds almost too good to be true. Nevertheless, that is just what **Town Talk** does. It is a curiosity, a novelty, and yet, is most practical. **Town Talk** is the ideal tree to plant where space does not permit planting an orchard of an assortment of varieties. In fact, **Town Talk** is a home orchard in one tree. If you have space for less than five trees, plant **Town Talk**. Even though you have plenty planting space and a good assortment of Apples, plant **Town Talk** for the novelty of having a tree on which six varieties are growing at one time.

The following varieties, growing on one tree, make **Town Talk**:

1. **RED ASTRACHAN.** Earliest red Apple, ripening late June.
2. **SUMMER YELLOW DELICIOUS.** Resembles Winter Yellow Delicious but ripens in July.
3. **RED HACKWORTH.** Excellent large red Apple ripening in August.
4. **DELICIOUS.** Late Fall and early Winter red Apple.
5. **WINESAP.** Old standard Winter variety.
6. **M. B. TWIG.** One of the longest keeping Winter varieties.

U. S. Government Report Predicts Decline in Apple Production and Better Prices

The Apple Outlook—With average weather conditions, and average care of orchards, production of Apples during the next 5 years probably will be slightly below average production of the last 5 years. Smaller prospective crops and improvement in consumers' income, as economic conditions in the United States improve, indicate moderate improvement in average prices to growers during the next few years. Because of recent excessive damage from drought and cold weather, and continued heavy deterioration and removal of small farm orchards, and generally unprofitable commercial orchards, accompanied by very little planting of trees during the last 6 years, moderate increases in replacements and plantings will be necessary if the average volume of production of the last few years, especially of late Apples, is to be maintained 10 to 15 years from now.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY OF OUR STOCK

The Apple trees came to hand in good shape and promptly. Thanks.

(Signed) GEO. W. JONES, Red Star, W. Va.

The trees arrived in good shape and we have them all planted.

(Signed) W. A. MORRIS, Lisbon, Ohio.

I want to say you have a good nursery and you are very prompt in delivering.

(Signed) S. W. HISEY, Mt. Jackson, Va.

APPLES

WINTER VARIETIES

A large percent of all Apples planted is in Winter varieties because of their being best suited for storage and having a longer marketing season.

OUR VARIETIES CAREFULLY SELECTED

From hundreds and hundreds of known varieties, most of which we have carefully studied, we have selected and are offering the ones we consider most desirable. Many of the varieties we eliminated have some merits but are not offered because of better varieties.

Do not be disappointed if you do not find listed the Old Family Favorite, for we offer something better to take its place.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (NEWTON PIPPIN). Yellowish green, medium size. Late keeper; crisp and tender. Popular as an export variety because of its excellent eating and keeping qualities. It has made famous Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is extensively grown.

BEN DAVIS. Medium size; red striped. Early bearer. Has been a money maker for many orchardists. However, it is an Apple of poor quality. One of the best cross pollenizers.

DELICIOUS. Well known Winter variety. Large, red striped; almost sweet. One of the most popular varieties until the New Red Sport Delicious was introduced. We recommend the New Red Delicious instead of the Standard Delicious. See comparison on page 9.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Possibly the best known Yellow Apple. Rich, spicy flavor. Excellent for cooking as well as eating from hand.

GRIMES GOLDEN, Double Worked. Live longer. The Grimes wood is more subject to root rot than most varieties and Standard Grimes trees are considered short lived. By top-working Grimes on another more resistant wood, the life of the tree is extended. Double Worked Grimes costs a few cents more per tree, but may mean several additional crops and an excellent investment. We attempt to grow Double Worked Grimes only for commercial growers who realize and appreciate their advantage. It is important that you place your order early in the season for Double Worked Grimes.

Perhaps the Oldest and Largest Lowry Orchard in the State

Notice the well developed trees and the tremendous crop of fruit they carry—some trees averaging 25 barrels per tree. Even though the Lowry makes heavy yields, it is seldom necessary to thin the fruit, due to the manner in which the fruit is distributed over the tree.

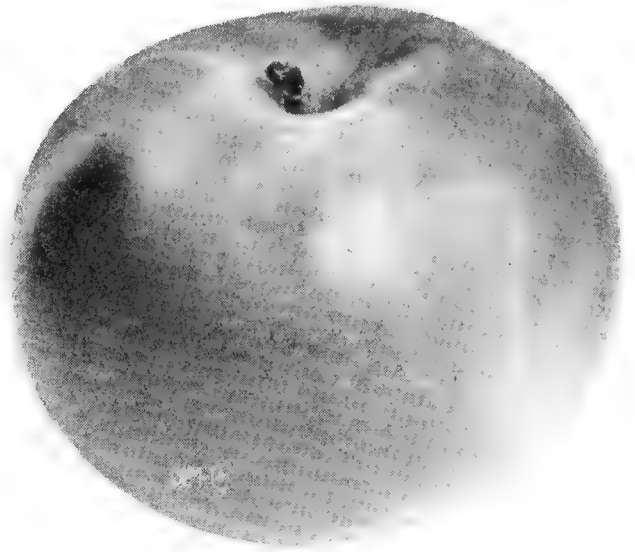
HYSLOP CRAB. Most popular of the Crabs. Small, red striped. Used for jellies and pickles.

JONATHAN. A well known standard commercial variety. Medium size; greenish background, red cheek, white flesh. Ready for market early Winter. Still popular as a commercial variety. However, we now offer a New Sport Red Jonathan possessing all the good qualities of the Standard Jonathan and having the advantage of twice as much color. See more complete description of New Red Jonathan on page 9.

KING DAVID. Medium sized, red striped early Winter variety. Less popular since the New Double Red Varieties have been introduced.

LADY. Small; golden background, red blush; highly flavored; excellent quality; demands unusually high prices, having sold for as much as \$20.00 per barrel on U. S. markets, and is equally as popular on export markets.

LOWRY. An Apple of which Virginia is proud, because of its being one of the finest Apples grown and having originated here in Virginia. The Lowry, however, is no longer confined to Virginia, since it is now being planted by the most successful fruit growers in many other States. The Lowry is



LADY APPLE

popular as both a commercial and home orchard variety. You cannot go wrong in planting Lowry, regardless of whether you are planting for market or home consumption. See page 9 for Lowry in color.

MACOUN. A late McIntosh which does not drop before maturing and is a late Winter variety here in Virginia, while the McIntosh matures in early Fall. Macoun also has the advantage of better color, being a solid, dark red, no stripes. The quality of the fruit is apparently the same as that of the McIntosh. This New McIntosh has much promise in Virginia and adjoining States.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap, greatly resembling the mother tree, but growing more vigorously and bearing larger fruit. A large red Apple of good appearing, eating and keeping qualities. Its only fault is being a light bearer.

(STANDARD WINTER VARIETIES
CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



IMPROVED VARIETIES of APPLES

Early Coloring Double Red Sports

Solid Red Apples bring more money than green ones and cost no more to grow. A large percentage of the crop can be packed, as fewer go into the cull pile. Plant the New Double Red Varieties for greater profits.

Other than the **YORKING** we offer and recommend the following New Double Red Sports:

NEW SOLID RED DUCHESS

The Duchess continues to be a popular Fall variety but a large percentage of recent Duchess plantings have been of the New Double Red variety because it has 100 percent more color. The old Duchess is a good one, but is penalized by its one great fault—**no color**. The **NEW SOLID RED DUCHESS** colors early in the season, making possible early marketing, before the market is glutted with less desirable varieties.

Like most of the red sports, **NEW RED DUCHESS** is identically the same as its parent with the exception of the color which appears early and in greater quantity.

NEW RED STAYMAN

RED AS THE WINESAP AND YET A STAYMAN

The New Solid Red Stayman is a sport of the Standard Stayman. It has all the good qualities of the Stayman and none of its bad ones.

Has 100 percent more color. That means twice as many No. 1 Apples and a lot more profit.

Does not crack on the tree or scald in storage. Even these two advantages would more than justify the small difference in cost. During rainy seasons the Stayman often cracks badly. When held late in storage, it scalds, while the New Red Stayman does neither.

Can you imagine a good reason for planting the Standard Stayman when the New Red Stayman trees can be had for a few cents more per tree?

RED ROME

THE NEW SOLID RED ROME

A comparison of the old Rome Beauty and the **NEW RED ROME**, when graded by the Northwest Packing Rules:

	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
RED ROME	84%	14%	2%
Standard Rome	26%	61%	13%

No further proof should be necessary to establish the advantage of planting New Red Rome in preference to the Standard Rome.

Description of Red Rome: A brilliant solid red Rome Beauty that produces over 50 percent more Extra Fancy Apples for color grade than the common Rome Beauty. A beautiful Apple, it has all the productiveness and other characteristics of the common Rome Beauty, and in addition a greatly superior color. The Red Rome will probably, in a short time, replace the common Rome Beauty wherever the latter is grown.

The old Rome Beauty has been a leading commercial variety in Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia. It would be planted more generally if it were not for its one fault—**lack of color**. The **NEW RED ROME** is richly colored and is taking its place.

NEW RED SPY

A great improvement over the old variety, Northern Spy.

This new variety is a solid red with no stripes; this makes it possible for the grower to pick earlier. This new variety has all of the good qualities of the old Northern Spy—but the advantage of better color.

NEW RED STAYMAN

**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 88%**

**FANCY
GRADE
9%**

**C. GRADE
3%**

**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 43%**

**FANCY
GRADE
41%**

**C. GRADE
16%**

AVERAGE COLOR and GRADES

LOWRY

Is Winning National Recognition

Now one of the most popular commercial varieties wherever grown, the Lowry originated at a high altitude on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge in Nelson County. It is possibly the most promising variety Virginia has ever introduced.

The Lowry Apple is sub-acid, bordering on sweet; very juicy and full of sugar; of mahogany red color covered with small white specks. It has a semi-long stem, and is a medium heavy bearer and a sure one. The yield of the Lowry will be as large as that of any other variety grown commercially in this section. The tree is a strong grower and an early bearer.

For many years the planting of Lowry was limited to Virginia, but within recent years the variety has become nationally recognized and it is now being planted in almost all commercial Apple sections of the United States.

See page 7 for more about the Lowry.

ONE OF THE BEST APPLES GROWN

What a large buyer and exporter says about Lowry:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend the Lowry Apple as being one of the best, if not the best Apple grown both from the standpoint of quality and flavor and from the standpoint of price."

"It is a prolific bearer and good keeper. It has been my experience wherever this Apple has been bought that the purchaser always calls for it afterwards and it is one of the finest eating Apples I have ever known."

W. G. ELLISON

NEW RED DELICIOUS

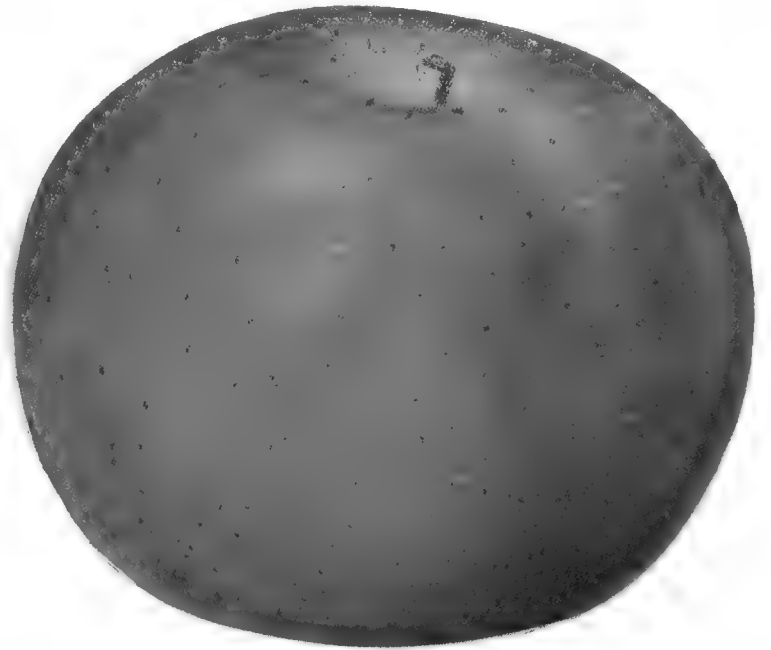
A Super Color and Top Quality Delicious

A MONEY MAKER

The well known variety, the best seller of all Apples, grown commercially in all Apple belts in the United States.

This variety has all of the good qualities of the **Common Delicious**—the **Solid Red Delicious** is fast taking the place of the common variety in the commercial field. The **Solid Red Delicious** colors 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the common variety—a solid red with no stripes. It can be picked hard ripe and have its full red color. The storage qualities of this variety are excellent.

This is a **moneymaker** for all growers. It can be grown in almost any kind of soil where any Apple will grow.



LOWRY

NEW RED JONATHAN

Differs from the Standard Jonathan only by having more color and coloring earlier in the season. The Jonathan continues to be one of our most popular commercial varieties. Its color is never bad, even when left on the tree until full ripe, but then does not keep so well. The New Red Jonathan colors earlier and can be picked solid red before full ripe. This results in better keeping qualities and also prevents losses from dropping and wind storms. When considering planting Jonathan, by all means plant our New Double Red Strain.

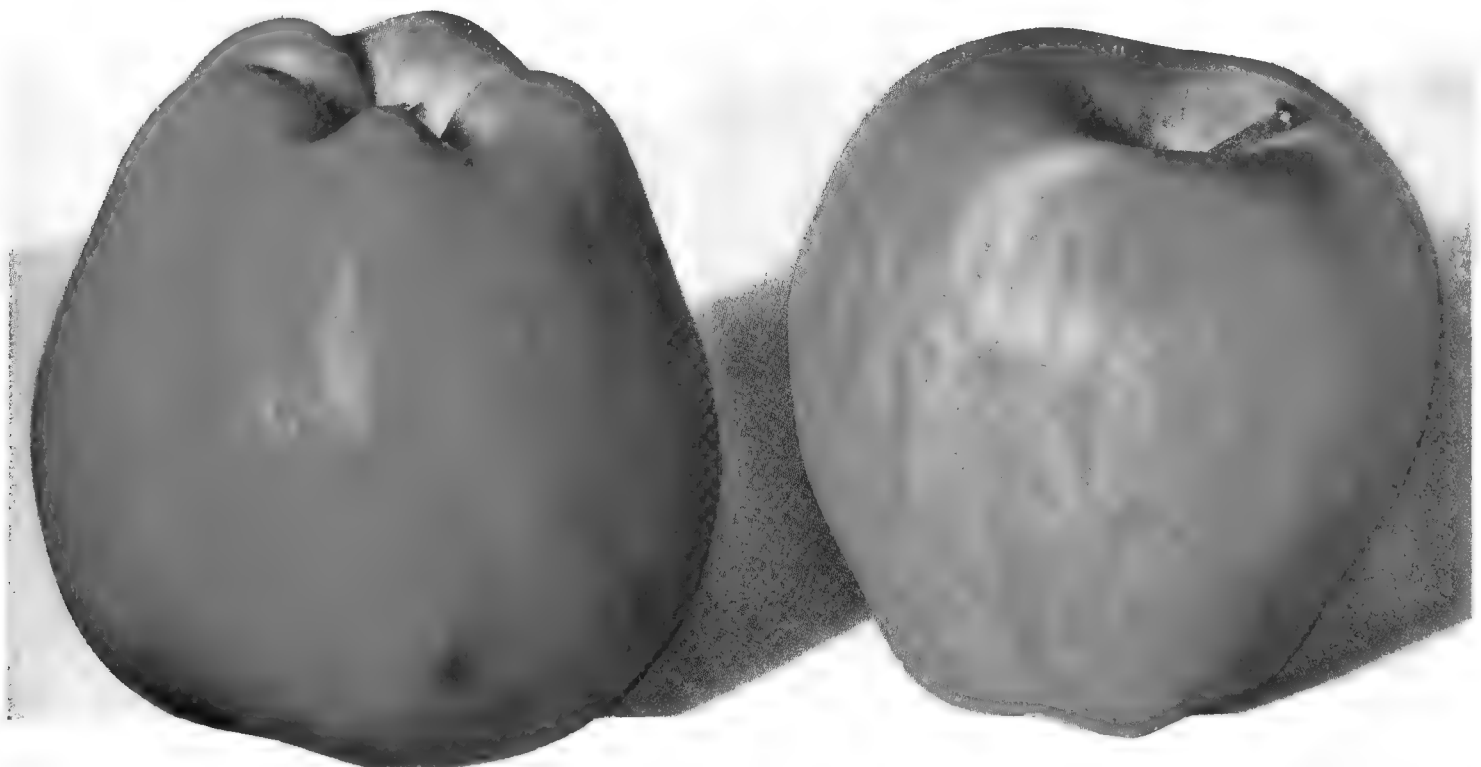
I purchased from you several years ago, and the trees were most satisfactory.

(Signed) T. B. DAVIS, Bethesda, Md.

As an old customer, I'd like to say again how well pleased I am with my planting ordered two years ago through Mr. Darnell. The Evergreens are superior to any I have ever seen and the Roses were gorgeous.

(Signed) MRS. E. M. PEARSON, Remington, Va.

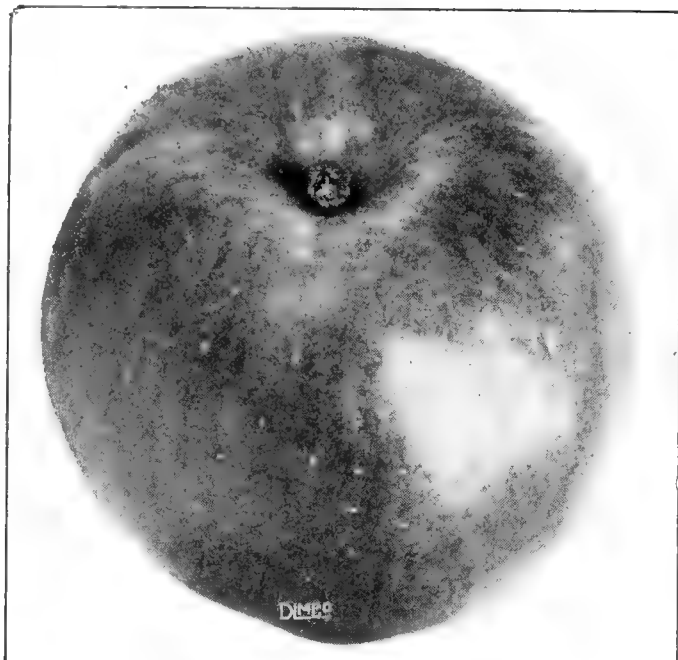
The color print below is as true a reproduction of the real fruit as an artist's brush can paint. There is no exaggeration or attempt to mislead. You be the judge as to which to plant



SOLID RED DELICIOUS. Early Color, Late August

COMMON DELICIOUS. Late Color, Late September

The new Red Delicious acquires its full color in late August, while the Common Delicious cannot be harvested before middle of September



TURLEY

Prof. G. S. Ralston, formerly associated with Virginia Hort. Extension Dept., congratulates us on Yorking

I hasten to congratulate your enterprise in appreciating and locating a selection of the York which gives the very much to be desired in high colored fruit. Knowing your keen attention to business and your devotion to improving the horticulture of Virginia, I would naturally expect you to seek a high colored "sport" of the York or any other Virginia variety.

(Signed) G. S. RALSTON, Gen. Manager,
Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.

Excerpt from Extension Division News published by Virginia Department of Agriculture.

PLANTS AND PLANTING

Many people make the serious mistake of buying cheap plants, believing them to be "bargains." Too often this type of plant proves to be the most expensive in the end. Frequently, unreliable nurseries and salesmen who do not represent any particular nursery offer stock at prices far below that asked by reliable concerns. The result is usually stock of poor quality infested with insects and diseases and seldom true to name. Some general rules for purchasing nursery stock may be followed profitably.

1. Buy only from a reliable nursery. This does not mean that the nursery should be a large one but that it should be quite widely known and its stock have a good reputation.

2. Do not purchase stock from salesmen who do not represent reliable companies, who make exaggerated claims for their stock, or for future service. Certain salesmen guarantee to care for the trees, pruning and spraying, for a specified number of years; but this service is seldom, if ever, rendered, once the money is collected from the buyer.

APPLES—Winter Varieties—(Continued from page 7)

McINTOSH. One of the most popular red, Winter varieties in the New England States, where it is extensively planted. Not generally planted in Virginia and adjoining States because of maturing too early for Winter storage.

MOTHER. Medium sized red late Fall, early Winter export variety. One of the latest Apples to bloom. Seldom killed by late Spring frosts.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Medium to large, a clear pale yellow or green. For eating and cooking. Tree is not an early bearer but is hardy, prolific and long lived.

PARAGON. Resembles Mammoth Black Twig very much but is a better bearer.

RED ROME. Same as Rome Beauty, with the exception of color, being a solid, bright red, and coloring two weeks earlier. We strongly recommend planting the red sports in preference to common varieties. See page 8.

ROME BEAUTY. Uniformly large, smooth; shaded and striped with bright red. Flesh tender, keen. A splendid Winter variety that has not been given the credit it merits. Blooms late and seldom fails. Always sells for as much as most other standard varieties. We, however, recommend the New Red Rome instead.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the best known, most popular commercial varieties. Medium to large; conical; yellowish green background, red striped. Flesh fine and crisp, highly flavored. One of the most delicious Apples grown. See page 8 for description of New Red Stayman, which has 100 per cent more color.

SWEET PARADISE. Excellent quality; greenish yellow; sweet. Medium size.

TURLEY. A new Stayman Winesap with more color than the Stayman and can be harvested earlier. Tree is a vigorous grower and early bearer. Fruit does not crack on tree, as is sometimes the case with the Stayman. The Turley originated in Indiana and has proven extremely popular wherever it has been planted.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY. A native of the state; an Apple of which Virginia is proud. Late Fall and early Winter. Resembling Red Delicious in quality and shape, but much darker in color, better quality.

WINESAP. A variety that has probably done as much as any other Apple in winning a reputation for Virginia Apples on all the markets of the world. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow, flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. November to May.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. Conical shaped, golden yellow Delicious somewhat resembling Grimes Golden but larger. An early, prolific bearer. Popular as a home orchard variety, as well as a profitable commercial Apple. Trees will often bear at two years of age.

YORK IMPERIAL. Undoubtedly the most extensively planted commercial Apple in the famous Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge area of Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Greenish yellow background, red striped cheek. Prolific bearer; excellent keeper. A large percentage of our York Apples are exported to the English and French markets. Until the Yorking was introduced, the York was Shenandoah Valley's most popular variety. However, we now strongly recommend planting the Yorking, a sport of the York, having twice as much color. See pages 4 and 5 for more complete description of the Yorking.

YORKING. A sport of the York Imperial, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier. See Yorking in natural color on page 5.

Why Plant Our Trees?

Our soil especially suited for growing Fruit Trees and we can furnish the best at reasonable prices.

We are located in the heart of the commercial fruit section, where varieties can be studied in bearing orchards.

Mass Production—We grow Fruit Trees in large quantities, saving on cost.

We Are Trained Nurserymen and know how to grow and handle trees.

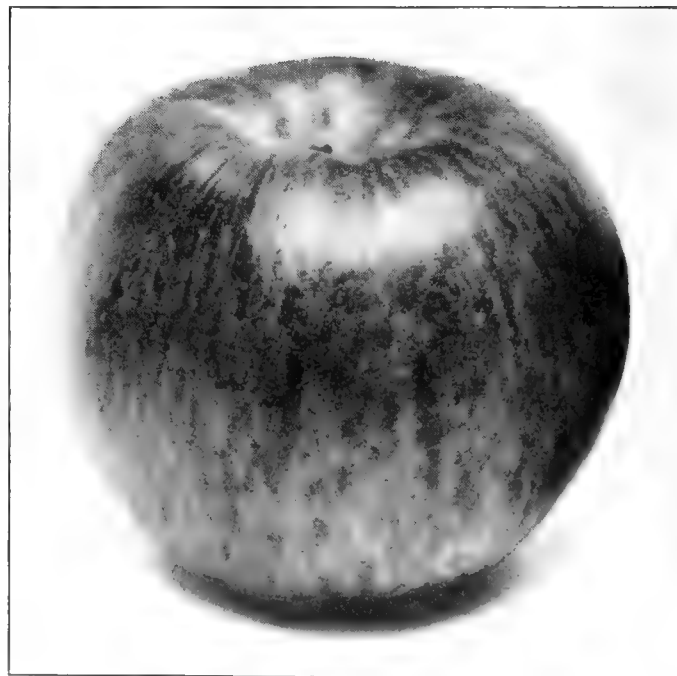
Sold Nearby—We concentrate on selling our stock in Virginia and adjoining States, saving on transportation.

Our Service Good—With our stock goes dependable and prompt service.

Prices Reasonable—We do not attempt to appeal to planters by unreasonably low prices. Our appeal is good trees at fair prices, rather than cheapening quality to make prices lower.

Our Guarantee Means Something. We are established Nurserymen with large holdings.

Our stock gives satisfactory results because we have the facilities to grow good trees and serve you.



STAYMAN WINESAP
One of the most extensively planted Apples

PEACHES . . . *Always in Demand*

Peaches have been making money for growers in Virginia and adjoining States. The North Carolina Peach crop comes on the market after the Georgia crop has been cleaned up and most generally sells for good prices. Just as the North Carolina crop is being cleaned up, Virginia Peaches are beginning to appear on the market and have little competition, resulting in very satisfactory prices. The West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Peaches follow the Virginia crop and also are usually profitable to the growers.

The Peach

is one of the surest crops in this section and one of the most profitable crops. Peaches begin bearing within two or three years and are regular bearers unless they are Winterkilled, which seldom happens in the more favorable Peach sections. Even after the unusually cold Winters of 1933-34 and 1934-35, Virginia harvested a lot of Peaches which sold for good prices.

The Elberta Continues to Lead

as a commercial variety, but a special effort is being made to bring out yellow freestone varieties of better quality. The Brackett, which is an improved Elberta, is being favorably received as being an Elberta of better quality than the old and it is also a better shipper.

The Golden Jubilee, which is a yellow freestone Peach of better qualities than the Elberta and ripening with the Carman, is proving extremely popular. The Shipper's Late Red, ripening a few days later than the Elberta and of better quality, larger, and a better shipper, is gaining in popularity.

The Hale is too much like the Elberta to offer any pronounced advantage. However, it is still in demand and possibly at the present time ranks second to the Elberta in the number of trees planted.

Better Markets

The rapid increase in the population of the South, caused by manufacturing coming to the South, has greatly strengthened our Southern markets. Good roads and trucks have made it

possible for markets, large and small, to daily have fresh fruit from the orchard, increasing consumption. This has also made it advisable to plant a larger assortment of varieties ripening over a longer period. The future in Peach growing in suitable locations in Virginia and adjoining States is most encouraging.



ELBERTA PEACH

It Is Most Important to Start with Varieties Suited

for your market, and to start with the kind of tree with which you can obtain the best results. We have found that the old-time Native Seedling Peach affords the best root stock we can obtain and that our sandy loam soil grows a much more fibrous, vigorous root system than clay soil. We have also found that the only possible way to keep blocks of Peaches true to name is to frequently cut buds from bearing trees, which is made possible by our being located near the commercial Peach belt of Virginia, where we can not only cut buds from bearing orchards but can study the varieties to know what to grow and recommend. With these natural advantages and the experience we have had in growing millions of trees, we are able to grow and furnish trees of the highest quality and furnish the best of service.



BELLE OF GEORGIA

ALTON. First early White Peach of good quality. Large, firm, red cheek, prolific bearer. Ideal to follow Red Bird where it is desired to have Peaches ripening in succession.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large size, white skin with deep red cheek, white flesh, firm and fine flavor; heavy bearer. Best canning qualities of any Peach on the market, but too soft to have shipping qualities of Elberta and Hale. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens early part of August. Freestone.

BRACKETT. An improved Elberta ripening a few days later; same size, better color and better quality. Will hang on the tree longer and will hold up for a longer time after being picked. Brackett is often marketed under the name Elberta, but buyers say it is the best Elberta ever handled. See color illustration, page 12.

CARMAN. One of the heaviest bearers, large size, creamy white, reddish cheek on sunny side; very tender flesh. Semi-cling. Profitable variety for commercial orchards. Ripens about middle of July.

CHAMPION. White semi-cling with red cheek. Will stand more cold when in bloom than most any variety known. It has been a money maker for the growers, but only profitable for local markets.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. An excellent home orchard variety because of its canning quality and Peachy flavor. Yellow, freestone, large and sweet.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. An old time yellow freestone. Good quality and popular as a home orchard and roadside market variety. Late August.

EARLY ELBERTA. Sold largely on the reputation of the Standard Elberta. Two weeks earlier. Large, yellow freestone; fair quality; good shipper.

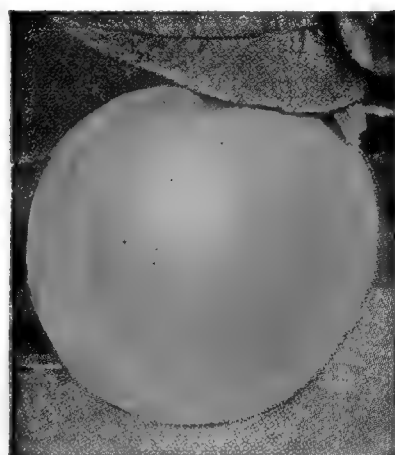
EARLY ROSE. Rich, delicious, sweet flavor. Attractive flaming cherry red. Very early.



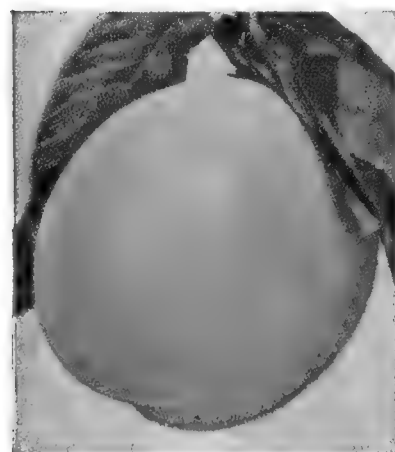
MIKADO—AN EARLY ELBERTA
Ripening four weeks earlier
than Standard Elberta.



GOLDEN JUBILEE
First yellow Freestone of
good quality.



SOUTH HAVEN
A most promising Early
Yellow Freestone



BRACKETT (See page 11)
An improved Elberta—
A better shipper

PEACHES—Continued

ELBERTA. The most extensively planted Peach, serving as a standard from which the quality and ripening periods of other varieties are reckoned. While Elberta continues to be the leading commercial variety, earlier yellow freestone varieties of better quality are gaining in popularity. Until the newer varieties are better known, Elberta will continue to be the leader.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A Peach of the Elberta type ripening with Carman. Yellow, freestone; good shipper and better quality than Elberta. Golden Jubilee was introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station for the purpose of supplying the market with a yellow freestone at a time when other good Peaches are not available.

GREENSBORO. Large yellow with splashes of bright red. A beautiful Peach in appearance; flesh white; very juicy; good quality for an early Peach. Semi-cling. Very hardy in bud.

HALE. A newer variety than the Elberta which is rapidly gaining popularity. Resembles the Elberta very much, is somewhat larger and has better shipping qualities. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower, having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth, thick skin and compares favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained. Freestone. Forty per cent of the Peach trees planted in the Crozet Fruit Belt of Virginia are Hale.

HEATH CLING (White Heath, etc.) An old-time favorite clingstone, very much in demand for pickling and canning. Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. Last of September to first of October.

HILEY. Seedling of and ripens a week before the Belle of Georgia. Superior quality, one of best shipping or canning varieties. Large white with red cheek, white flesh, heavy bearer, ripens last of July. Freestone.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Solid red clingstone, red to the stone, firm and juicy, medium to large. One of the best pickle Peaches grown, sure cropper. A long-lived tree. Especially popular in sections where other varieties are frost killed. September.

KRUMMEL (Krummel's October). Large, yellow, with red cheek. One of the best and most popular late freestones, ripening early in October.

LATE ELBERTA. Another Elberta, ripening about three weeks later and coming at a time when good Peaches are scarce; demands good prices.

MAYFLOWER. Medium size red clingstone of poor quality, but always sells because of being the first on the market. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

MIKADO. At last we have a yellow, semi-freestone Peach of good quality ripening 30 days ahead of Elberta. For years planters, nurserymen and Experiment Stations have been searching for such a Peach. Mikado not only meets the requirement for an early, yellow Peach, but would be a good Peach ripening any season. Plant Mikado to follow Red Bird. The New York Experiment Station reports Mikado best meeting the demands for a good early yellow Peach—the quality being even better than that of the Elberta.

RED BIRD. Firm, large, red clingstone, white meat. Ripens a few days later than Mayflower and in spite of its lacking quality, is a money maker. Even a better shipper than Elberta and because of earliness, sells much higher.

ROCHESTER. Practically a new variety in Virginia, but for some years it has been extremely popular in adjoining states. Yellow, freestone and early. Seems to combine the high quality of the Early Crawford with the production of the Elberta. Very hardy; seldom Winterkilled.

SALWAY. Large yellow with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy. One of the best late Peaches, ripening in September. Freestone.

SHIPPER'S LATE RED. Resembles Hale, ripening one week later than Elberta; larger, better quality and a better shipper. This promising variety originated in Indiana and is still new in Virginia and adjoining states. The oldest and largest plantings of this variety are in the vicinity of Romney, West Virginia, where it is most popular.

SLAPPY. Yellow freestone, medium size, sweet, highly flavored and one of the best canners. Ranks with Belle of Georgia as a local market Peach. We especially recommend the Slappy for the home orchard.

SOUTH HAVEN. Firm, yellow freestone. Good quality; medium size, good shipper. Ripens ten days ahead of Elberta. Recently introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station and has the promise of becoming an important commercial variety.

STUMP. Old-time, white Peach. Large, round, white with red cheek, flesh white, deliciously flavored and juicy. Freestone. Very large and splendid variety for home orchards.

VALIANT. A Canadian variety having good promise. Yellow freestone of Elberta type; good size, better quality and ten days earlier.

VEDETTE. Introduced by the Vineland Experiment Station of Ontario, Canada, to meet the requirements of an early, yellow, freestone Peach of better quality than Elberta. Resembles Elberta and ripens two weeks earlier.

The Peach trees you sent me are of the highest type from every angle and I am delighted. The class of tree is much higher than I expected.
(Signed) W. M. HIGLEY,
Albany, Ohio

Received my Peach trees and they are really nice trees. I thought that they were large for what I ordered. Thank you for the quick replies to all my letters and for your good service. Wish I had known more about your Nursery sooner.
(Signed) R. WAREHAM,
Washington, D. C.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE (Square System)

Distance	No. of trees	Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	18 feet apart each way.....	134
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	20 feet apart each way.....	108
5 feet apart each way.....	1,745	25 feet apart each way.....	69
7 feet apart each way.....	888	30 feet apart each way.....	48
10 feet apart each way.....	435	35 feet apart each way.....	35
12 feet apart each way.....	305	40 feet apart each way.....	27
15 feet apart each way.....	193		

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are; number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

PEARS... *A Profitable Fruit to Grow*

This delicious fruit, although not commercially grown in this section, is a splendid fruit to grow in the home orchard. In the farm home there is always room for a few trees. One of each of the varieties which we recommend will supply the city home with a generous amount of fruit for dessert and preserving.

BARTLETT. The best seller of the early Pears. Large, rich, golden yellow; thin skinned, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly.

CAYUGA. New, improved Seckel. Fruit as large as Bartlett, having all the good qualities of the old Seckel.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Very good quality, usually the first on the market. Lemon yellow faintly splashed with crimson.

GARBER. Rapid grower, good quality. Splendid where assortment is demanded. Ripens in September.

KIEFFER. The best seller of all late Pears. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty.

KOONCE. Early, strong, upright grower. Has produced crops when others were killed by frost. Medium size, yellow with carmine cheek, heavy bearer, blight-resistant. July and August.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear). Small, rich golden brown; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Regarded as the standard of excellence among Pears.



KIEFFER PEAR

CHERRIES... *Find a Ready Market*

There are few better fruits than the Cherries and very few fruits more easily grown. Up until the past few years, Cherries had not been commercially grown in the East, but large canneries have been offering good prices for improved Cherries and more have been planted the past ten years than ever before. The new process of freezing and storing Cherries, thus preserving them for future sale, has also been an important factor in widening the market for Cherries, and growers are finding this a profitable fruit.

Cherries are divided into two distinct types, the Sours and the Sweets. The Sours are more generally grown and better known in the South. The Sour varieties can be grown in most any kind of soil that will grow Apples. They come into bearing when young and require little attention. The Large Montmorency and Early Richmond are the most popular of the Sour varieties.

The Sweet varieties are not yet so well known in the South, but can be successfully grown in most of our Southern states. The Sweet varieties are the best commercially. Our Virginia Sweet Cherries are among the first to come on the market and always demand a fancy price. Gov. Wood (Wax), Napoleon (Wax), Black Tartarian, Lambert and Bing are the best known and most popular, but the Hackett and Greenwood, which are commercially grown in Albemarle County, are demanding considerable attention in other localities.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An old time choice Sour variety exceedingly productive and reliable, with dark red fruits of medium size, sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. The largest and best of the Sour varieties, and the most extensively planted commercial variety. A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. An upright grower, hardy, heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from Spring frost. A valuable addition to your orchard fruit.

SWEET CHERRIES

BING. The grand new Sweet Cherry, originated in Oregon. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality.

BLACK TARTARIAN. One of the best sweet Cherries. Purplish red cherries of medium size and excellent quality. Trees are fruitful, healthy and regular bearers.

GOVERNOR WOOD (Wax). The early Wax Cherry. Light yellow; extremely sweet, juicy, rich flavor. Good size, finest quality. Tree vigorous and productive. A variety no home orchard should be without.

LAMBERT. Large, dark purple, sweet, firm and rich. Enormous annual crop, splendid quality.

NAPOLEON (Wax). The large, late golden variety of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in June.

New Varieties of Sweet Cherries

GREENWOOD. Very large, dark purple. Firm, good shipper. Often tops the New York market. The Greenwood is extremely popular in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is the leading commercial variety. Its one fault is that it will crack and rot during a wet season.

HACKETT. Another favorite in Albemarle County, Virginia, having the reputation of selling for the highest prices of any Cherry grown in Virginia, due to its earliness, being the first Cherry to ripen. Dark purple, sweet, excellent quality, good shipper.



GOVERNOR WOOD CHERRY



BING CHERRY



LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRY

PLUMS . . . *The Easy-to-Grow Fruit*



ABUNDANCE PLUM

The Plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good rich soil. Plant trees 15 to 20 feet apart in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish crops of this delicious fruit.

ABUNDANCE. One of the well known Japanese varieties. Lemon yellow ground, overspread with bright cherry, a heavy bloomer; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous, upright grower. August.

BURBANK. A long-standing favorite. The best of the Japs for this climate. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; deep yellow flesh, very sweet, with a peculiar, agreeable flavor. A straggling grower, usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens in August.

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Hardy and in constant demand. Moderate grower. September.

GREEN GAGE. An old-fashioned favorite once found in every garden, well known in all sections, and a good seller in this vicinity. Still retains a high reputation second to none of the new and improved varieties.

ITALIAN PRUNE. The Italian or Fellenburg is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all Prunes. Long, oval shape, rich purplish black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet and very good to best quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Succeeds everywhere except in the more Southern states. Late bloomer.

RED JUNE. A Japanese Plum. Vigorous, upright grower, heavy bearer; fair size, good quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. Popular with those who like an early Plum for table use.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. This variety has been a standard for years and is the most extensively planted Plum in this section. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere Plums will grow. Sure demand at local markets.

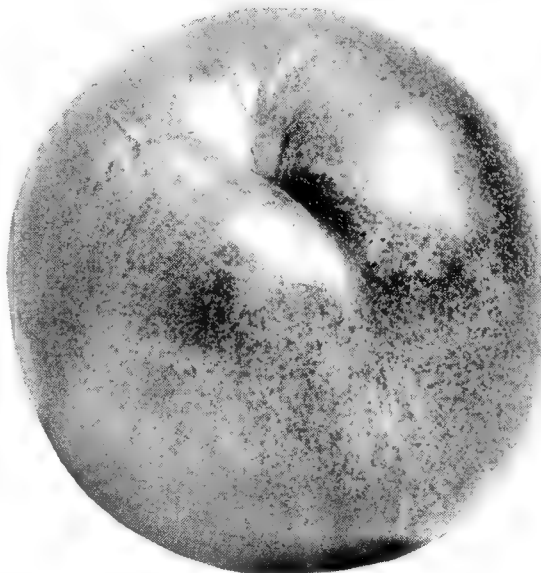
WICKSON. Very large, deep maroon red; popular Japanese variety; flesh very firm, yellow, cling, sub-acid, rich. An excellent variety, but too often a shy bearer.

QUINCES

Of late the Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. It flourishes in any good soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

ORANGE or APPLE. Large, orange shaped, fine, golden, firm flesh of excellent flavor. The finest of the old varieties. Trees bear when young; are very productive. Best known of all the Quinces. Good market prices.

CHAMPION. Flavor equal to that of the Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later. Strong tree, free grower, more like an Apple than a Quince, usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties.



SURE-CROP NECTARINE

APRICOTS

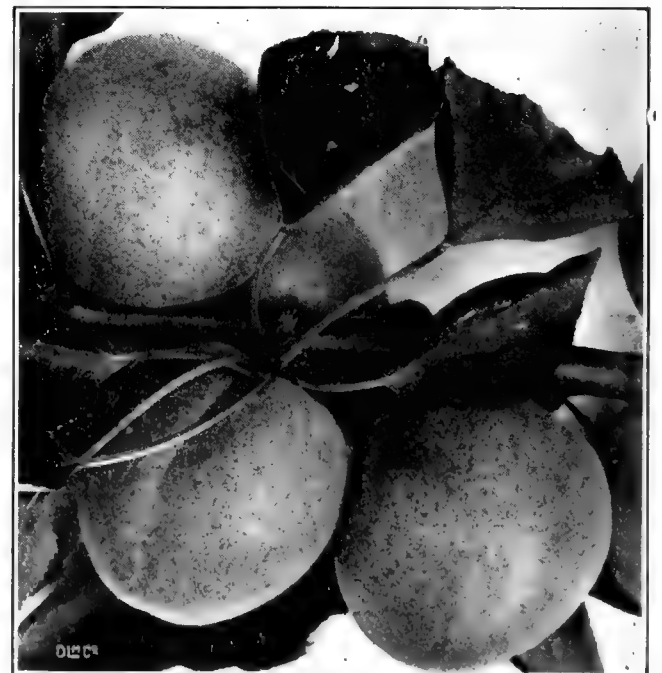
Apricots are not extensively grown in the East, yet they are more easily grown than Peaches and will stand an even lower temperature than Peaches without being injured in the bud. They can be profitably grown commercially almost anywhere Peaches will succeed. Apricots should at least be grown for home use. We offer the **HARDY SUPERB** variety, a native of Kansas, where even Peaches are not hardy. If you can grow Peaches, by all means plant some Apricots.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is another delicious fruit too seldom grown in the East. The Nectarine is scarcely more than a fuzzless Peach. The tree, habits, and the quality of the fruit are very much like those of the Peach with the exception of the fruit being smooth like a Plum.

Great improvements have been made in the varieties of Nectarines in the last few years. We are for the first time offering the **SURE-CROP**, a New Zealand variety recently imported to this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The fruit is large, bright red, and has a very pleasant flavor. The tree is hardy and productive. The flesh of the fruit is white, juicy, fine grained, tender, sweet, aromatic, and very good in quality.

The **SURE-CROP** has been thoroughly tested out by the New York Fruit Testing Association and is pronounced the best white flesh Nectarine so far planted on the station grounds. If you can grow Peaches, there is no reason why you should not grow Nectarines.



APRICOT

CURRANTS . . . *Fine for Jelly*

The Currant is one of the most popular home fruits. They do not offer the possibility for commercial growing that some other fruits do in this section, but every home garden should have a few plants. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow.

RED CROSS. A good, vigorous growing bush. Large berries, clusters of good size, perfection in quality, excellent for culinary purposes.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.



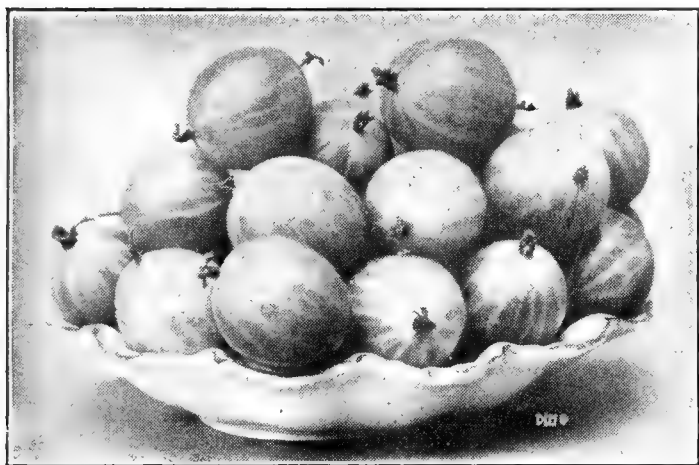
CURRANTS

GOOSEBERRIES . . . *Fine for Pies*

These varieties are characterized by extra hardiness, enabling them to succeed well where more tender English sorts succumb to disease. Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and good for canning.

DOWNING. A large, handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush upright, robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family or market use.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth; not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red and tender.



GOOSEBERRIES

FIGS

Figs have been very little planted in this section, but are becoming better known and the demand for them is constantly increasing. The Celestial is the most popular variety, with the Brown Turkey as second.

BROWN TURKEY. Large, dark brown skin covered with thick blue bloom; flesh red, very delicious flavor. One of the hardiest varieties.

CELESTIAL. Hardest and most popular of all Figs. Can be grown far outside the usual limits of culture; prolific. Medium size; pale violet with bloom; sweet and excellent.

BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH

A new introduction, finer grained and considered much better than the old variety.

RHUBARB

Every gardener likes a dozen or so bunches of Rhubarb in the garden. It does well here, but many planters have neglected planting it. A few commercial gardeners near the cities have found it profitable commercially. Rhubarb affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant 4 feet apart each way.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Early, long, tender stalks, neither tough nor stringy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Our stock entirely made up of strong, vigorous roots assuring immediate sturdy growth.

ASPARAGUS

We cannot imagine any plant more easily grown than Asparagus, its chief requirement being a deep, fertile soil.

When grown commercially, Asparagus is planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. When grown for home use, it may be planted in a bed or border.

We grow and offer exclusively the **NEW, PEDIGREED WASHINGTON VARIETY** which is resistant to rust.

100 plants will furnish your table with fresh Asparagus Tips for 6 weeks in early Spring.



ASPARAGUS

Culture of Small Fruits

Bramble fruits like Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries, etc., should have all wood (older than the previous season's growth) cut out close to the ground each Spring and the past season's growth should be trimmed back to 3 to 4 feet in height. All of the old canes should be removed and should be burned.

Mulching of Currants and Gooseberries will give good results. A Strawberry bed should have a light coating of coarse hay, or straw, that is free from weed seed, after the ground has frozen 2 inches deep, and in the Spring just about the time growth starts, this covering should be raked between the rows and allowed to remain there until the fruit has been harvested. Then it should be removed and cultivation be resumed.



MOORE'S EARLY
The Best Early Blue Grape.



LUTIE—EARLY RED
Of Excellent Quality.



NIAGARA
The Best White Grape Grown



CONCORD
The Old Reliable Blue Grape

GRAPES . . . Universal Favorites

Grow With Little Care—Bear Fruit Every Year

No fruit has gained more favor in the last few years for commercial planting than Grapes. There has always been a good demand for Grapes in the home vineyards, but now Grapes are being extensively planted commercially. Our soil and climate here seem to be especially adapted to growing Grapes and we are near enough to the Eastern markets so that Grapes can be delivered in good condition and they demand very satisfactory prices. No city lot or farm home should be without Grapes. At least a few vines in the corners of the building or around the fence; still better a nice arbor of a dozen or so vines to shade the walk.

Grapes can be grown in any soil very well and offer quick returns; and you are almost sure of yearly crops.

BRIGHTON (Red). A good commercial variety, but self sterile. Handsome red fruits of high quality. Vine is vigorous growing, productive and adaptable as to soils.

CACO (Red). This variety combines the good qualities of both its parents, the Catawba and Concord, and is now known as the very best red Grape grown. The large, handsome fruit is borne in complete bunches and is a rich wine red color; the flesh is tender, sweet and delightfully flavored. Vine is strong, vigorous, and bears very young.

CATAWBA (Red). A leading Grape in juice-making regions and one of the best known and most widely grown of the red varieties. Strong grower and very productive; excellent keeper.

CONCORD (Blue). Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, as it adapts itself to varying conditions and is profitably grown in every Grape growing state in the Union. Bunch is large, shouldered and compact. Big berries, covered with a rich bloom; dark blue; skin is tender; but amply firm to carry well to distant markets. Flesh juicy, sweet and tender; excellent flavor. Strong vine, healthy, hardy, productive. The most reliable and profitable market variety.

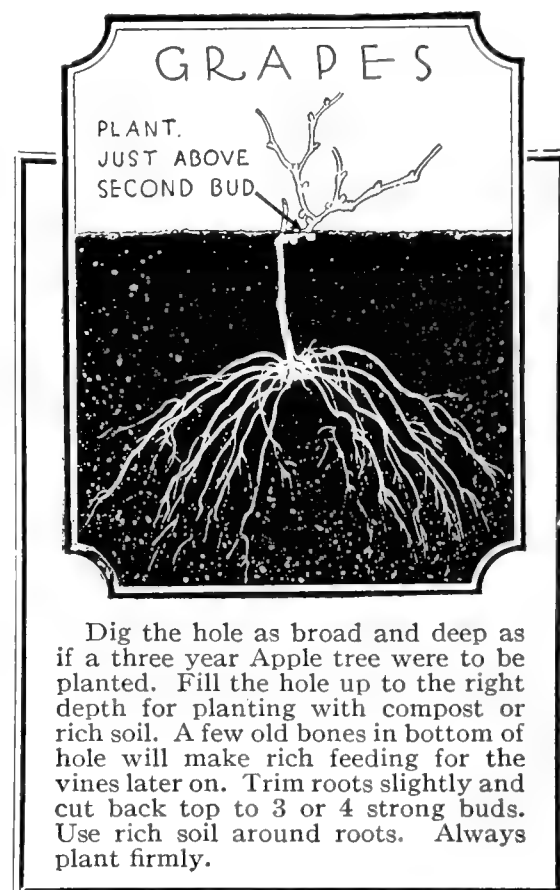
DELAWARE (Red). The exquisite little American dessert Grape. Handsome, reliable, very highest quality with an unmatched spiciness and sweetness. Often referred to as "The Winter Grape," as the bunches often hang on the vine until freezing weather.

IVES (Blue). This is one of the outstanding wine Grapes. Close set on the bunches, rather a heavy producer. Planted heavily before prohibition for the wineries. Now there is not enough stock to go around. We would advise the planting of this fine variety to a large extent for steady income. Dark blue.

LUTIE (Red). New. The new Southern Grape of excellent quality and one of the most satisfactory varieties for this part of the country; large bunches, dark red, medium to large berries, super sweet and excellent quality. Ripens after Moore's Early and hangs on vines until Concord comes in.

MOORE'S EARLY (Blue). One of the very best early blue Grapes. Clusters medium size; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before Concord, and is about the same quality. Vine hardy. A valuable asset to every fruit garden.

NIAGARA (White). The most valuable all white Grape. Clusters large and handsome, completely filled with large berries. Skin thin and tough. Flesh pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful, with an individual flavor and aroma.



Dig the hole as broad and deep as if a three year Apple tree were to be planted. Fill the hole up to the right depth for planting with compost or rich soil. A few old bones in bottom of hole will make rich feeding for the vines later on. Trim roots slightly and cut back top to 3 or 4 strong buds. Use rich soil around roots. Always plant firmly.

BLUEBERRIES

A wholesome, native fruit which has within recent years been greatly improved and brought into prominence. Our numerous, famous varieties of Apple have been produced from the small Crabs, our many delicious varieties of Grapes are results of improving on the native wild Grapes, just as the improved, named varieties of Blueberries have been produced by research and cross breeding of the native varieties found growing wild in the mountains of the eastern part of the United States.

Numerous varieties have been produced and offered, but three appear to meet all requirements. There is no need to plant more when the best may be had in three varieties, providing for pollenization and fruit ripening at various seasons. We recommend and offer the following varieties:

CABOT. The earliest bearing variety, a handsome, treelike shrub, will attain a height of 6-7 ft.; fruit is delicious, large, very blue. Fruit is borne in flat clusters.

PIONEER. Grows taller than the Cabot. Berries same size and color as Cabot, equally sub-acid and delicious. A good hedge plant as it turns bronzy-red in the Fall and retains its leaves for a long time. Medium late. Fruit is borne in Grapelike clusters or spikes.

RUBEL. This is our latest bearing variety. A prolific bearer of slightly smaller berries, more tart than the above varieties. Makes a shapely, dense bush. Fine for shrubbery borders or as a background for the other varieties. Fruit is borne in loose clusters along the branches.

RASPBERRIES *Put the Waste Spaces to Work Growing Berries*

Home-grown Raspberries are always the sweetest. In this locality, Raspberries grown for the markets have possibilities of paying well.

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain best results. Varieties that root from the tip should be planted 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance, according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties.

CHIEF (Red). Latham's only rival. Our latest red Raspberry of real merit. Extremely hardy and mosaic-resistant, and we consider it superior to Latham. Ten days earlier than Latham, will outyield Latham, and almost equal in size, with better quality. We recommend the Chief for early and Latham for midseason. They are sure winners.

CUMBERLAND (Black). Largest Black Raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy, with large, oval, glossy black, firm fruit. The most popular black.

PLUM FARMER (Black). Standard American blackcap. Hardy, evenly ripened crops of large size marketable fruits.

CUTHBERT (Red). One of the most popular reds, but it has now been surpassed by both the Latham and Chief.

LATHAM (Red). The berries are large, dark red, and of uniform size. Commences bearing usually the first year. Covers an extra long fruiting season. Vigorous. Perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. Canes very strong, vigorous, hardy and will endure severest cold without injury. Everbearing and exceptionally prolific. First of the crop comes very early. The only successful and profitable "Everbearing" Raspberry.



LATHAM RASPBERRY



ELDORADO BLACKBERRY

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are being planted for commercial use more extensively now than heretofore. Blackberries should receive much the same general treatment as Raspberries. The pruning should be governed by the growth and should be severe. Pinch back the shoots when they have reached a height of 3 or 4 feet.

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive and to bring on the market the highest price of all Blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality.

ELDORADO. Very hardy and vigorous canes, their yield is enormous. Large, jet black berries in large clusters and ripen well together; very sweet, melting, no hard core.

STRAWBERRIES *for the Home and Market*

YOU WILL GET BETTER RESULTS WITH OUR EXTRA STRONG PLANTS

Strawberries always command good prices on the market and are easily grown. They will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth and enriched with stable manure or good commercial fertilizer before planting. For large plantings, plants should be set in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. They may be grown closer together in the small gardens. The first year after planting the runners should be trained onto the row, thereby forming a solid mat. Strawberry plants should have a covering of leaves or straw through the Winter which should remain on in the Spring. This will help to keep the fruit clean.

We grow Strawberries for plants only and ours are not to be compared with those taken from bearing patches where they were allowed to stand several years in stiff soil without being cultivated. Our Strawberry plants are transplanted to new soil each season and, therefore, are far superior to the low priced plants from bearing patches. The advantage of using these new plants from the nursery row will be apparent when the first crop comes in, for it will more than offset the first cost of the plants. Our deep, sandy loam soil is especially adapted for growing Strawberries, for the plants develop exceptionally fine root systems.

GEM The most valuable Everbearing yet introduced. Planted side by side with Mastodon in April, it produced five times as many berries up until September 1st, had produced more plants, and was again covered with bloom for another crop. Our objection to the old Everbearing varieties was that the berries were too scattered, which is not the case with the Gem. With us it started bearing in May after being transplanted in April and bore continually throughout the Summer. No sooner than one crop was harvested, bloom for another crop was appearing. The berries are large and of excellent quality, somewhat rounder than Mastodon and a brighter red. Up until the Gem was introduced, we hesitated to recommend any Everbearing Strawberry as a commercial proposition but do not hesitate to recommend this one for commercial culture as well as being the ideal berry for the home garden.

GEM EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

The first to ripen. Ten days earlier than Blackberries. Brings a big price on any market and makes real profits for the grower. Of the Blackberry type but produced on a trailing vine instead of an upright bush. Very hardy and disease-resistant. Berries are extra large, lustrous black, sweet, juicy. Unexcelled for canning.

THE NEW YOUNGBERRY

A cross between the Loganberry and Dewberry, which two varieties it resembles in manner of growth. Fruit is very large, dark wine color, with few seeds; highly flavored, sweet and delicious. Easy to handle, keeps well, ships well; an excellent canner, valuable for table use, jellies and pies.

BLUEBERRIES

An old fruit, much improved, and now a profitable crop. See page 16 for more complete description.

Strawberries

Early Varieties

BLAKEMORE. Extra early, ripening 4 or 5 days before Premier. Introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. A cross between Premier and Missionary. Berries are bright red and resemble Premier.

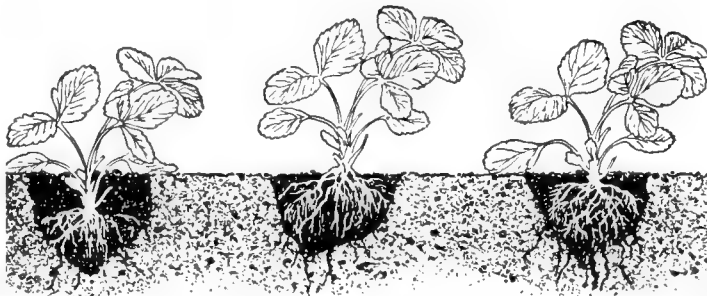
DORSETT. Berries are very firm—firmer than the Premier—and are a beautiful light red in color, holding their color, and for this reason, together with their attractive shape and extra fine quality, will undoubtedly become the leading commercial variety. Developed and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ripens with Premier but is more prolific.

FAIRFAX. Exceptionally firm, bright red, early berry which can be left on vine several days after ripening. Fairfax was produced and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, along with Dorsett, both of which have met with a warm reception with berry growers wherever tested. Ripens with Premier but over a longer period.

HOW TO PLANT STRAW-BERRIES

—Spring is the best time to set Strawberries in this latitude. They will succeed in any good soil. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Use spade for planting, pushing it in to full depth where plant will set. Press to one side, insert root and spread out fan shape and hanging down full length (see illustration). Remove spade and press dirt around roots by pressing with foot on each side of plant. Leave loose soil around plants. Set plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Train runners lengthwise, allowing new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart. As soon as ground freezes cover lightly with hay or straw and remove just enough in the Spring to allow plants to come up.

WHEN TO PLANT—We occasionally have inquiries for plants to be delivered in August or September, just when the old plants are sending out runners, making new plants. It would not be to either your or our interest for us to sell you old plants. We recommend Spring planting but if you insist, we will make delivery in the Fall just as soon as new plants mature—not earlier than October 15th.



TOO DEEP

TOO SHALLOW

JUST RIGHT



DORSETT—New Sensation

KLONDYKE. Dark red berries, uniform in shape and size, mild and delicious.

PREMIER. Leading early berry. Premier is as nearly frostproof as any Strawberry can be. It is unusually healthy, being free from leaf spot and other diseases. Large, bright red, firm berries of fine texture and flavor.

Mid-Season and Late Varieties

AROMA. This well known sort is more largely planted as a commercial berry, and it has been one of our best sellers.

BIG JOE (JOE JOHNSON). A mid-season to late variety. Has good size, fine flavor and color. Berry is firm and yields well.

Everbearing Strawberries

GEM. See page 17.

MASTODON. Up until the Gem was introduced, was the most extensively planted and most popular Everbearer. For the benefit of those who insist on planting the Mastodon, we still grow them, but we have found Gem such a tremendous improvement over all other Everbearing varieties that we recommend the Gem exclusively.

NUT TREES

Bring Profitable Crops

Two English Walnuts Pay Taxes on a 50 Acre Farm

That is a pretty good income from two trees and we believe it makes Nut tree planting well worthwhile. There are plenty of waste spaces which can be put to work growing Nut trees.

WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUT. Until the past few years no one here thought of planting Black Walnuts as there were plenty of them growing wild, there was no demand for the nuts and the wood was of little value. However, the nuts have now become very profitable and growing them for the wood would be a very profitable investment. Planters are now beginning to plant groves of Black Walnuts.

ENGLISH WALNUT. This has never been commercially planted in Virginia, although we have found trees scattered about all over the state which are bearing prolifically, and the nuts are of as good quality as can be found anywhere in the United States. Planters are becoming more interested in this profitable variety, for in one instance two trees on a 50-acre farm near Waynesboro have paid all the farm taxes for the past ten years. The English Walnut bears as early as an Apple, and requires very little attention. Order your trees this year and get your share of profits from these English Walnuts.

VIRGINIA FAVORITE Thoroughly adapted to this section and very reliable grower. The nut is medium size with very thin shell, blooms late and is seldom injured by frost.



ENGLISH WALNUTS

BUTTERNUT (or WHITE WALNUT). Native tree which produces a large nut with a sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

JAPANESE WALNUTS. Are rank, vigorous growers and begin bearing from three to five years. Nuts are pointed, and have reasonably thin hulls.

PECANS

Pecans have not proven as profitable here as the English Walnuts, but the Stuart variety has given satisfactory results. We offer both the Stuart and the Seedling from Selected Seed.

STUART. Most extensively planted Pecan because it can be successfully grown most anywhere. Bears young, nuts are large, oblong, thin shell and of the best quality.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS. Are grown from choice varieties that have a tendency to reproduce. In many cases they are just as good as the budded trees.



Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

Fine Hardy Varieties That Will Quickly Give Your Home That Satisfying Charm

Notice any well planted place which has a great deal of charm and you will find the backbone of the planting is made up of Ornamental Shrubs. Not only are they within the reach of everyone, being reasonably priced, but they are invaluable for the purpose they serve. About the foundation of buildings to soften lines and harsh corners, along the edge of the property to define the edge of the lot and to tie up the grounds into an attractive picture; in beds along the drive, along banks or tumbling over slopes, there are a thousand and one places needing shrubs.

Our list of shrubs was made up to provide varieties for every purpose, at the same time confining the list to varieties which may be satisfactorily planted any place in the South. We have included in the description the ultimate size of each variety to assist you in choosing the right va-

riety for the right place. On this page you will find practical suggestions in the choice of shrubs.

Before describing the varieties we want to point out to the shrub buyer a very important consideration as to the quality and value of Waynesboro grown shrubs. Our soil, climate and cultural methods enable us to offer you strong, healthy plants which have more roots and better tops than the average shrubs listed at the same age or height. We can guarantee that you will be well pleased with any of our stock and that you will get values actually greater than what you expect.

Planting—As a general rule, we advise planting shrubs 3 feet apart. This is an average planting, but for immediate effects it is sometimes advisable to crowd them closer, especially the low-growing varieties.

SHRUBS—Listed by Heights and for Special Uses



Low Growing Shrubs (1 to 4 feet)

For planting in front of tall shrubs, in front of the border, or under low windows.

New Red Barberry
Japanese Barberry
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Spiraea thunbergi
Deutzia gracilis
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Snowberry
Coralberry

Tall Growing Shrubs (8 to 10 feet)

For backgrounds and high points in the border or foundation planting

Crapemyrtle	Tamarix
Morrow's Honeysuckle	Snowball, Common
Ibota Privet	Mockorange
Dogwood, Red and Golden Stem	Lilac

Shrubs for Slightly Shaded Places

Flowering Almond	Bush-honeysuckle	Snowberry
Barberry	Forsythia	Snowball
Privets	Dogwood	Weigela
Mockorange	Goldenbell	Lonicera
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow		

Medium Tall Shrubs (4 to 8 feet)

For borders or foundation planting

Doubleflowering Almond	Dogwood
Abelia (Bush Arbutus)	Hydrangea P. G.
Butterflybush	Deutzias
Spiraea vanhouttei	Weigela—Rosea and Eva
Spiraea billiardi	Rathke
Desmodium	Golden Spirea
Goldenbell	Japan Flowering Quince
Calycanthus (Sweetshrub)	Dwarf French Lilacs
Beautybush	Japanese Snowball
	Kerria japonica

Shrubs Valuable for Their Berries

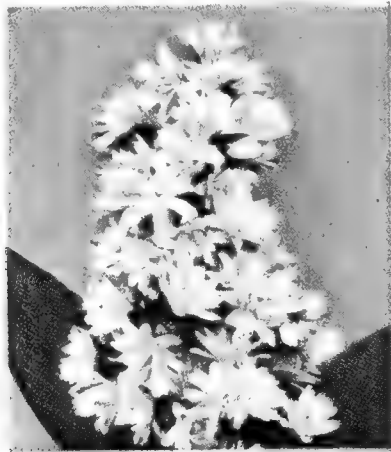
Barberry, scarlet berries	Winterberry, red berries
Dogwood, red berries	Snowberry, white berries
Highbush Cranberry, purple berries	Indian Currant, coral berries
Honeysuckle, red berries	Privets, blue-black berries
Nandina, red berries	Pyracantha, orange berries
	Rhodotypos, blade berries

Shrubs Especially Valuable for Their Flowers

Forsythia, yellow	Deutzias, pinkish
Butterflybush, lavender	Hydrangeas, white, blue
Flowering Almond, pink	Spiraeas, white, pink
Abelia, pink	Tamarix, pink
Crapemyrtle, various	Weigela, pink, red
Snowball, white	Desmodium, lavender
	Mockorange, white



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA



DEUTZIA (See page 21)

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE
(See page 23)

PINK FLOWERING ALMOND



ALTHAEA



REDLEAVED BARBERRY

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

ABELIA

Grandiflora (Abelia rupestris). One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broadleaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in Winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular white flowers, flushed pink, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Grows 4 to 6 ft.

ALMOND (Prunus)

Dwarf Doubleflowering Almond (Prunus japonica florepleno). 2 to 4 ft. These are small branching shrubs covered early in the season before the leaves appear, with small, double, rose colored and white flowers borne in great profusion. We offer both pink and white varieties.

ALTHAEA (Hibiscus syriacus)

These are tall, slender shrubs, 6 to 8 ft. in height that do well under congested city conditions and other places where some of the woody plants fail to grow. The blossom period usually starts in July and extends to September. Althaeas are greatly used for hedge and screen purposes.

We can furnish in **Pink, Purple, Red and White.**

ARALIA

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 6-8 ft. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Redleaved Barberry. (Berberis atropurpurea). A new, redleaved Japanese Barberry, similar in all respects to the green-leaved variety but when planted in the full sun will develop rich, lustrous, bronze red leaves which become more brilliant and spectacular through Summer and change to shades of vivid orange, scarlet and red in the Fall. Unequalled in color value. Red berries remain all Winter. Redleaved Barberry was put on the market in 1926 and is considered the most promising shrub that has been introduced in the past ten years. This new redleaved shrub was immediately accepted by the public and is now greatly in demand. Fortunately we can offer a very fine stock of it in good sized plants. Grows 2 to 4 ft. high.

BUTTERFLYBUSH ILE DE FRANCE
(See page 21)

Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergi).

Handsome foliage of bright green, oval-shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in Autumn and which remain on until late Fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries, which hang until well into Winter and help give life to the shrubbery border, especially when there is snow on the ground. Used for foundation planting, group planting and hedges. Can be trimmed. See color illustration on page 25.

BEAUTYBUSH (Kolkwitzia amabilis)

This handsome, new shrub comes from China and central Asia. Long arching branches covered in the Spring with clusters of small, tubular pink flowers resembling Abelia. Useful for the shrub border and for high foundation planting. See color illustration on page 21.

BUCKTHORN

Handsome deep green foliage, black berries.

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

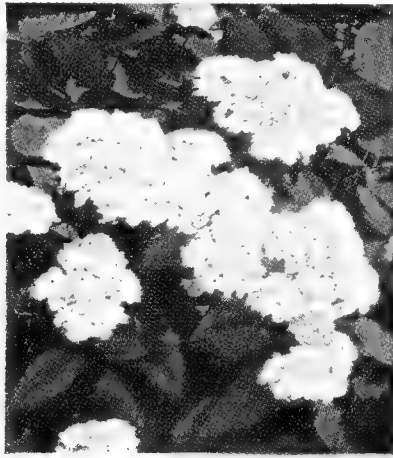
Winter Honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima). Fragrant, small flowers in early Spring. Scarlet fruits in early Summer. A broad, many-branched shrub with excellent foliage retained well into the Winter. Height 6 to 8 ft.

Bush-honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi). A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 ft. tall, producing a profusion of creamy white flowers early in the Spring followed in Summer by a mass of bright red fruit. Very decorative.

Tatarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica) 7-9 ft. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom being one of the few early pinkflowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all Summer. Useful for hedges and backgrounds. See color illustration on page 25.



FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS
(See page 22)



HYDRANGEA, HILLS OF SNOW
(See page 22)



CRAPEMYRTLE



CORALBERRY CHENAULTI

CORALBERRY CHENAULTI (*Symphoricarpos racemosus chenaulti*)

New hybrid Coralberry, much better than the old variety. A strong grower and a prolific bearer of coral red fruit which hangs on until Midwinter.

COTONEASTER

Peking (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). A dense growing shrub with small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Heavy deep green leaves. Splendid in shrub plantings. Height 6 to 8 ft.

CRAPEMYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

A Southern plant not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be used in every park, roadside planting and home grounds in Dixie. Our Northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It attracts attention in any landscape. We can furnish in **Pink**, **Red**, and **Purple**.

The Crapemyrtle is more difficult to transplant than many shrubs and is slow in starting new growth after being transplanted. Be certain to prune back severely when transplanting and have patience.

(See cut above and on page 22)

DAPHNE mezereum

Dwarf shrub growing 3 feet. Covered with small, purple blossoms in early March. Rare and useful because of its early blooming period.

BUDDLEIA (Butterflybush)

Of quick, bushy growth; when the lovely bloom spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down nearly to the ground during Winter, is now a perfect, well-branched specimen of about 5 feet; radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with tints and shape of the Spring Lilacs.

Magnifica. This variety is one of the hardiest for all sections. Flower spikes 10 in. in length by 3 in. in diameter are not unusual. Color deep violet rose or lavender.

Ile de France (New). A sensational new variety, of more uniform moderate growth, and greater brilliance of color in the bloom. Thick flower spikes 6 to 9 in. long, sweetly fragrant; rosy purple with a deep violet suffusion. Illustrated in color on page 20.

CHINESE BEAUTYBERRY (*Callicarpa purpurea*)

Violet lilac berries early Fall; pendulous medium growth; 2 to 3 feet.

DESMODIUM

Desmodium penduliflorum (Sweet Pea Shrub). From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata. A tall growing, popular shrub. Single, pinkish white flowers appearing in May and June in great profusion. Attains a height of 5 to 6 ft. See color illustration on page 20.

Deutzia gracilis. Dwarf, slender, arched, branched shrub. 2 ft. in height. White flowers in great masses.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

Dogwood, Golden Stem (*Cornus lutea*). Golden yellow twigs, white blossoms, white berries. A splendid shrub to place in combination with Redstem Dogwood. An unusual lawn decorative sort. 6 to 8 ft.

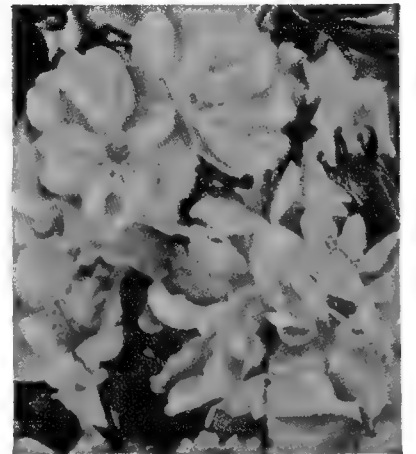
Dogwood, Redstem (*Cornus stolonifera*). A spreading shrub with bright reddish purple branches, attaining a height of 4 to 6 ft. Flowers creamy white in dense, flat-topped clusters; berries white; remarkably showy.

Dogwood, Pinkflowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Even more popular than the White and especially attractive when planted with the Whiteflowering. At one time was very expensive but now within the reach of every property owner.

Dogwood, Whiteflowering (*Cornus florida*). Virginia State Flower and has been extensively planted within the past few years. White blossoms early May. Difficult to transplant unless nursery grown and root pruned.

DOUBLEFLOWERING PEACH (*Amygdalus persica*)

A most popular small, ornamental tree. Foliage and growth similar to the fruiting variety, but blossoms are much larger and double. Blooms appear before foliage. Can furnish in **Pink**, **Red**, and **White**.



DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH



BEAUTYBUSH (See page 20)



HYDRANGEA
PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA
Large Flowering Type
(See page 22)

EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus (Burningbush). An unusual shrub. Upright, dwarf habit, compact, horizontal spreading branches with a unique, corky, winged growth, covering small, rich green, pointed leaves; tiny chocolate colored flowers followed by red berries. Leaves turn scarlet in Fall. Makes an interesting specimen. Fine for massing. Grows 6 to 8 ft.

GOLDENBELL (Forsythia)

Arching Forsythia (Forsythia intermedia). Short leaved, earliest blooming, broadest bushing; the long canes drooping so as to make a solid bank of brilliant green foliage. The best general purpose type.

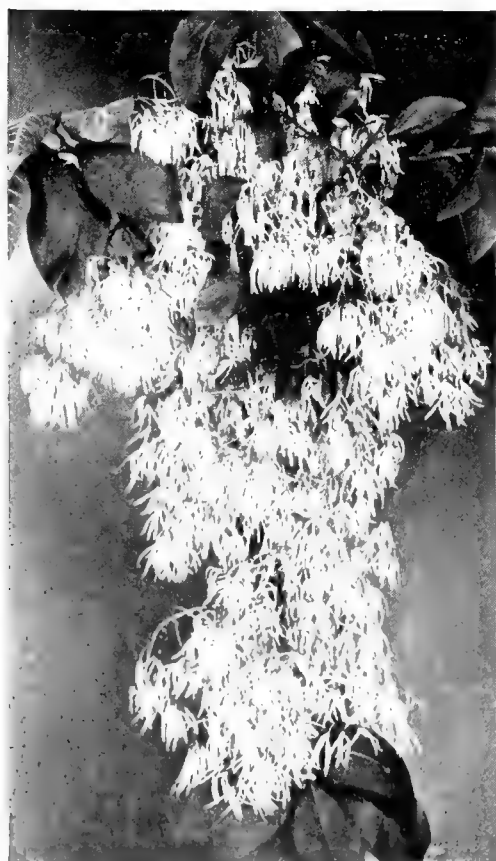
Fortune Forsythia (Forsythia fortunei). Vigorous, upright, arched branches with drooping yellow flowers often with twisted petals appearing in Spring before the leaves. 8 to 10 ft.

Golden Bell (Forsythia viridissima). This is often called Greenstemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 ft. Yellow. April. This is one of the best of the Golden Bells. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the Spring.

Weeping Forsythia (Forsythia suspensa). Native of China, long, graceful arched branches with dark green, lustrous leaves, persisting until frost. Great yellow flowers in profusion creating elaborate displays. 6 to 8 ft. tall. The golden bells blossom before the leaves appear. They are joyful harbingers of Spring.

FORSYTHIA spectabilis

Most spectacular and most beautiful of all Forsythias. A medium, upright grower. Stems completely covered with masses of large, deep yellow blossoms before the foliage appears. A most valuable new Shrub. See color illustration on page 21.



WHITE FRINGE (See page 25)



FLOWERING DOGWOOD (See page 21)

HAWTHORN

(Crataegus oxyacantha)

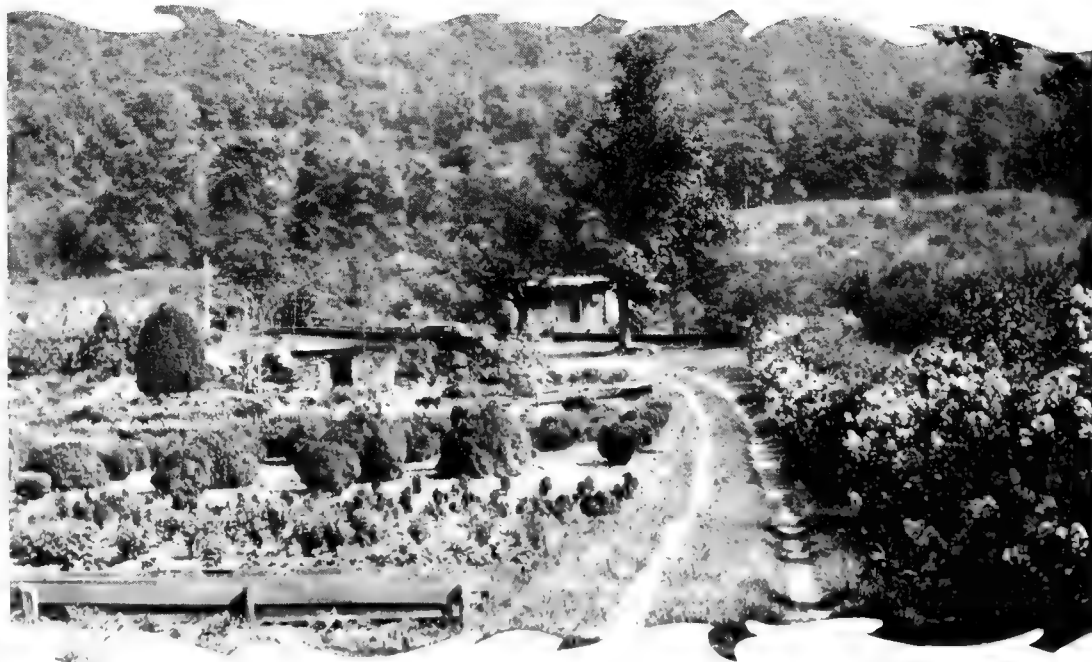
In England the Hawthorn is known as the May tree. It is one of the most popular dwarf trees in American gardens. Height 12 to 15 feet. We can furnish in Double Pink, Red, and White.



HAWTHORN

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY

8 to 10 feet tall. A magnificent shrub, owing to its good foliage, and the clusters of white, showy flower heads in early Summer, which are followed by scarlet berries in the Fall. This shrub is perfectly hardy and is in general favor for landscape work.



SIDE ENTRANCE TO BOXWOOD GARDENS. SEE TO RIGHT ROW OF Crape Myrtle IN FULL BLOOM

HYDRANGEA

French Blue. Used extensively on the Atlantic Seaboard, producing immense heads of blue flowers. The choice Summer flowering shrub. Used both as an outdoor Shrub and a potted plant.

French Pink. Highly decorative plant, similar to the French Blue type except the flowers are pink.

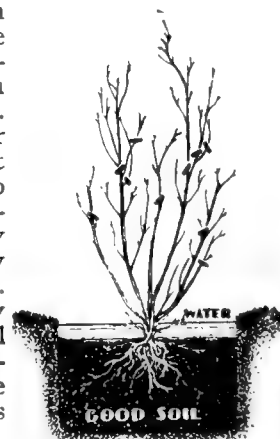
Note—The French Hydrangeas vary so much in color due to their extreme sensitiveness to soil conditions that, while we fill orders according to color as grown in our soil, we cannot guarantee them to be same color when planted in other soils.

Hills of Snow (Arborescens grandiflora alba). A magnificent, hardy, American shrub, with white blossoms, resembling Snowballs. Comes into bloom after early shrubs quit blooming. Not a tall grower as Paniculata Grandiflora, but makes a neater appearance. A good foundation plant. Does well in a shady location. See illustration in color, page 21.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Usually referred to as Hydrangea P. G. This is one of the most popular shrubs in our list. Grows to a height of 6-8 ft. and produces in August large, cone-shaped flowers of pinkish white which gradually turn to a deep pinkish red. Fine for planting in hedges, borders, groups or alone as a specimen. See illustration in color, page 21.

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one third to one half as illustrated. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.



HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum. 2 ft. A beautiful dwarf shrub; in this section almost an evergreen. Leaves dark green. Large single, bright golden yellow flowers 2 in. in diameter. A very desirable plant. Blooms from early May throughout the entire Summer and most effective when planted in masses.

Hypericum prolificum (St. Johnswort or Goldflower). 1-2 ft. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the Summer.

JAPANESE BLOODLEAVED MAPLE

Japanese Bloodleaved Maple (Acer palmatum var. atropurpureum). Splendid for individual and group planting.

Japanese Greenleaved Maple. Similar to the Bloodleaved Maple, except that the foliage is green. Effective when used with the Bloodleaved in group plantings.

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE (Cydonia japonica)

An old-time garden favorite shrub. Scarlet red flowers appearing early Spring. A popular shrub for the shrub border or as a specimen plant. See color illustration on page 20.

KERRIA JAPONICA

This shrub grows 4 to 6 feet, having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The yellow blossoms are double, being globe shape and unusually attractive. Blooms all Summer.

LILACS (Syringa) Named Varieties

Belle de Nancy. Large panicles of dainty pink flowers with white center. Double.
Charles Sargent. A new hybrid; violet-blue. One of the most popular.
Charles X. Single, reddish purple. One of the best.
Doyen Keteleer. Double pink.
Japonica. A strong grower, growing into a small tree. Creamy white.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WAYNESBORO, MADE MORE BEAUTIFUL BY EVER-GREENS, SHRUBS, TREES AND HEDGE FURNISHED BY WAYNESBORO NURSERIES

LILACS—Continued

Le Calois. Double lilac.
Ludwig Spaeth. Single, pinkish purple.
Marie Legraye. Single, pure white.
Marechal Lannes. Double, light purple.
Michael Buchner. Dwarf, stalky, pale blue panicles that are delightfully beautiful. One of the distinctive varieties.
President Grevy. Magnificent and large double panicles of blue flowers nearly 1 ft. long. Illustrated in color on page 25.
Renoncule. Double purplish red.
Rubra de Marley. Nearest approach to a red and one of the most popular. Single.
Persian Lilac (Syringa persica). A graceful shrub with slender branches attaining 6 to 8 ft. in height. Pale lilac flowers opening in late Spring.
Rothomagensis. 8 to 10 ft. A good grower. The reddish purple flowers are produced in abundance. A splendid variety.



COMMON SNOWBALL—(See page 24)

Lilac, Purple and White. The old-fashioned, common Purple and White.

PRIVET HEDGES Make Living Walls of Green

The best live fence is a hedge. It is a living growing wall of beauty that never needs to be painted. Along the front or side of the lot, where a dense barrier is desirable, plant a hedge. The hedge also has a distinct value in decorative planting. Along walks, in the garden along paths and around beds or any place where space is at a premium, the hedge is an ideal planting.

Planting—Make a trench about 15 inches wide and deep, so there is sufficient space for the roots without bending. Fill the trench with the best dirt you have and use plenty of well rotted manure. The latter should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Pack the dirt well around the roots, as this will insure a good growth. Give sufficient water until well estab-



SOUTHERN AMUR PRIVET—THE BEST PLANT FOR HEDGES IN THE SOUTH. WE HAVE A FINE SUPPLY.

lished. The tops of the plant should be severely cut back. Trim the hedge slightly "A" shaped, that is, narrower at the top than at the bottom. Otherwise the sunlight will not reach the lower limbs and the hedge becomes open at the bottom.

AMUR RIVER (Evergreen Privet). Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Forms a beautiful dense hedge quicker than other varieties, closely resembling Boxwood. It is easily kept, and remains evergreen the year around. Strong grower. Plant 6 in. apart. We have the new seedling type, the most compact and most beautiful of all. This is the finest hedge plant for the South.

CALIFORNIA. Most popular hedge until replaced by the New Evergreen Amur River, which we recommend as more desirable. Plant 6 in. apart.

There's a difference between Waynesboro grown Privet plants and the ordinary plants. The type we grow is bushy, heavy rooted, the kind which makes a dense hedge quickly.

Note—We also recommend for hedges, Hemlocks and Hollies, which make permanent hedges, can be kept sheared to almost any height and shape. See descriptions under Evergreens.



SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI
(See page 25)



SPIRAEA FROEBELI



SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER



WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (page 25)



SWEETSHRUB (See page 25)



PINK WEIGELA (See page 25)

MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). A hardy, vigorous shrub of upright habit, arching branches. Often 8 to 10 ft. high. Flowers creamy white, excessively fragrant and borne in great profusion. A sort without which no lawn collection is complete. Will stand shade and grow near trees. Color illustration, page 25.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis*). A new choice, fragrant variety with large, creamy white, semi-double flowers. This is one of the most handsome and most fragrant of the Mockoranges. This variety will have some flowers on it most all Summer. This distinctive shrub is an ornament in any planting. Grows 6 to 8 ft. Color illustration on page 25.

PLUM (*Prunus*)

***Prunus pissardi* (Purple-leaved Plum)**. Leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in the Autumn; no other purple leaved tree retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

***Prunus tomentosa* (Nanking Cherry)**. Grows 6 to 8 ft. Covered with a mass of white bloom before the foliage appears, giving way to an exuberant crop of small, scarlet Cherries much relished by birds. Plant this tree for your birds.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

Golden Ligustrum. A shrub of medium height. Broad, dark green foliage, golden variegated. Covered with masses of white flowers during Midsummer. An excellent shrub for the border.

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). Makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with widespread curving branches; very vigorous and hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries.

Regel's Privet (*Ligustrum regelianum*). A strong, very hardy type, with dark and shiny leaves. The numerous branches are stiff, twiggy and horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping at the ends. Makes a naturally wide, dense bush particularly adaptable to foundation plantings.

PURPLE FRINGE (*Smoketree*)

Rhus cotinus. A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large clusters of round leaves; overhung in Midsummer by mistlike clouds of tiny flowers. These billowing panicles are a light lavender when fresh, very persistent, and give the impression of smoke at a distance.

PUSSY WILLOW

A large shrub or small tree that will grow most anywhere with average moisture. The silky catkins which herald the coming of Spring are beautiful on the limb or when cut and taken indoors for a bouquet.

REDBUD (*Judas-tree*)

A small growing tree of irregular form. A native of Virginia. In early Spring before the leaves appear, is covered with delicate pink blossoms. A charming association among Dogwoods, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs and other Dwarf Early Flowering Trees. Has a place in every garden.

RHODOTYPOS (*Jetbead*)

Graceful shrub with white Spring flowers which are followed by bunches of glistening black berries, which remain through the Summer and Winter.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*). The fine, hardy shrub with beautiful large clusters of globular flowers. All the flowers are sterile and radiant. An old-fashioned favorite, and one of the finest all-around shrubs. See page 23.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). One of the choicest of the hardy shrubs. Large globular clusters 3 to 4 in. across, of sterile, radiant flowers of cleanest white. This is an excellent shrub.

SNOWBERRY

(*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)

The choicest of the Snowberries, forming a most graceful and shapely plant about 3 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. Small foliage, dense, twiggy branches, which bear in the Fall a profusion of waxy white fruits. Illustrated on page 25.

SPIRAEAS

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf, upright variety that seldom exceeds 2 ft. in height and produces bright crimson blossoms the entire Summer and Fall. Foliage attractive, being variegated with creamy white or yellow. Used extensively for border and foundation planting with increasing popularity. Grows 1 to 2 ft.

Spiraea billiardi. Everblooming, dense shrub attaining 6 ft. in height with panicles of pink flowers from July on. An attractive and showy plant, especially splendid for dry locations.

Spiraea froebeli. Similar to Anthony Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. These are a beautiful bronze red in Spring. Reddish pink flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.

Spiraea, Golden. Can be grown in shade. Tall growing, height 7 ft. A graceful ever satisfactory shrub that will improve any planting. Has white flowers in early Spring and golden foliage all Summer.

SPIRAEA—Continued

Spirea Korean (*Spiraea trichocarpa*) 6 ft. A recently introduced plant from Korea. It makes a spreading shrub of dome-shaped habit, 4 to 6 ft. high and as much across, each arching shoot becoming a solid plume of flower clusters in early Spring, and the entire bush becoming a fountain of white. Hardy anywhere.

Spirea prunifolia (*Bridalwreath*). A tall shrub with dark green foliage turning orange in the Fall. Covered in Springtime with small, double white flowers borne close to the branches forming long garlands of snow white. One of the best white flowering shrubs. Grows 4 to 6 ft.

Spirea thunbergi. A very choice low growing shrub, graceful, one of the first to flower in the Spring. Slender and drooping branches, delicate leafage, clear white flowers in profusion. A Japanese variety, excellent for mass planting about the foundation or in beds where a low grower is needed.

Spirea vanhouttei (*Bridal Bower*). 4-6 ft. White. May. This is the most useful of hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters, usually an inch or more across, produced on spreading, pendulant branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spirea vanhouttei*. Illustrated in color on page 24.

**SWEETSHRUB
(*Calycanthus floridus*)**

4-5 feet. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all Summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented. See color illustration on page 24.

TAMARIX

The Tamarix is really indispensable—it can be used in groupings, mass plantings or as single shrubs about the lawn.

African Tamarix (*Tamarix africana*). Tall slender shrub growing 8 to 10 ft. high, with excellent featherlike foliage. Delicate pink flowers borne in April. Constant motion apparent among the branches.

Amur Tamarix (*Tamarix amurensis*). A tall growing shrub attaining 10 to 12 ft. with feathery blue green foliage and a profusion of long pink flowers throughout June and July.



LILAC, PRESIDENT GREVY
(See page 23)

VIBURNUM

Carlesi. A valuable recent introduction from Korea, producing its delicate, spice-scented flowers in May and June. The buds before expanding are an attractive pink, developing into Bouvardialike umbels of pure white. Flowers preserve their perfect form and purity of color an unusually long time and are exquisitely scented. The bush is rounded, slow growing to 4 ft. with broadly oval leaves, dull green above, glaucous beneath and hairy on both sides, Autumn painting them luxuriantly.

VITEX (*Chaste-Tree*)

Vitex agnus-castus. A valuable shrub or medium growing tree, flowering in blue colored spikes early in May, and long lasting.

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke Weigela. The finest of the cultivated Weigelas. Free blooming hybrid, with flowers of a distinctive reddish purple. Unlike other flowering shrubs. See color illustration on page 24.

Henderson Weigela (*Weigela hybrida hendersoni*). A very strong growing shrub bearing flowers of dark pink profusely in June.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). An elegant shrub, with fine, rose colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Has numerous spreading branches, leaves dark green, smooth except on the midrib and veins. The flowers are large, showy and produced in great panicles. Erect, compact growth. Blossoms in June. See color illustration on page 24.

**WHITE FRINGE
(*Chionanthus virginica*)**

A very showy shrub, growing to large size; with large, leathery, shiny leaves and lacelike white flowers borne in gracefully drooping panicles. Although treelike in character, the branches and heavy foliage are usually well furnished close to the ground, making a broad and rounded bush of noble proportions. See page 22.

**WINTERBERRY
(*Ilex verticillata*)**

Most popular of the deciduous Hollies. A slender shrub which is smothered with bright red berries throughout the Fall and Winter. There is not a more beautiful berried shrub in the garden and the berried branches are quite useful for decoration purposes. Hardy from Maine to Florida. 10 feet.

**WINTER-JASMINE
(*Jasminum nudiflorum*)**

Almost an evergreen. Offers a profusion of yellow blossoms during warm Winter days.



WHITE SNOWBERRY
(See page 24)



BERBERIS THUNBERGI
(See page 20)



VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE
(See page 24)



SWEET MOCKORANGE
(See page 24)



BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE
(See page 20)



EVERGREENS . . . Rich in Foliage and Color

All varieties offered here do exceptionally well in this territory

The splendid form and color of Evergreens is most keenly appreciated in the Winter when by contrast their rich green gives a note of warmth and cheer to the drab Winter landscape.

Our evergreens have been grown with plenty of space to develop choice specimens with shapely tops. They have the close, compact root system so necessary for successful transplanting.

ARBORVITAE (Thuja)

American Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis). One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Foliage flat instead of needlelike and sets on edge, color bright green. Used as specimens for the lawn, in tubs for porches, and for hedges and screens and to break the force of Winter winds.

Arborvitae, American Compacta (Thuja occidentalis compacta). Dwarf, compact grower resembling Globe, but somewhat more upright and not quite so compact.

American Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis). An exquisite, close grown, compact little tree with bright green foliage throughout all seasons.

Berckmans Golden (Biota aurea nana). Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old Biota aurea. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective.

Chinese Arborvitae (Thuja orientalis). A compact, spirelike form, succeeding admirably in the Southern States. Adaptable to a wide range of uses. Attains a height of 10 to 12 ft. but can be kept sheared to any desired height.

Chinese Compacta (Thuja orientalis compacta). Dwarf, dense little trees with light green foliage, neat and attractive. Useful for beds, borders.

Chinese Golden (Thuja orientalis aurea). Resembles Berckmans Golden in color and texture of foliage but is more pyramidal. Differs from the Pyramidal Golden by having more spread.

Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuja orientalis pyramidalis). One of our best sellers among the pyramidalis. Broader and a better grower than the American type.

Chinese Golden Pyramidal (Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis). Most erect grower of the Chinese Golden type.

Geo. Peabody Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis lutea). This variety is similar to the American Arborvitae, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

Globe Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis globosa). A dwarf, round, dense head of handsome American Arborvitae foliage. Does not require shearing. Grows 3 to 4 ft. tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

Goldspire Arborvitae (Biota aurea conspicua). 10-12 ft. Gayly dressed in bright yellow foliage that deepens to glowing old gold and warm brown in Winter.

Arborvitae, Golden-tipped (Thuja elegantissima). Compact, pyramidal, dwarf grower. Lustrous green foliage, golden tipped.

Siberian (Thuja occidentalis wareana). A superb hardy variety, somewhat similar to American.

Arborvitae spiralis (Thuja conspicua). Upright, spiral growth. Effective when used with Berckmans and other more compact types.

Tom Thumb Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana). An exceptionally dwarf growing variety, globe-shaped and seldom reaching 2 ft. in height. Very bright green in Summer, changing to bronze in Winter.



CANADIAN HEMLOCK
(*Isuga canadensis*)

CEDARS (Cedrus)

Deodar Cedar (Cedrus deodara). The famous Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. In its native land attains a height of 75 ft. A soft, silvery blue foliage which blends beautifully with our native Hemlocks and Firs.

Cedar of Lebanon (Cedrus libani). This historic tree needs no introduction because of its association with sacred writings. Hardier than the Deodar.

CRYPTOMERIA

Common Cryptomeria (Cryptomeria japonica). A splendid evergreen tree from 60 to 100 ft. high, which comes from the north of Japan. Requires a rich, deep soil, with plenty of moisture and protection from cutting winds to fully develop its beauty.

CYPRESS

Cypress, Lawson's Blue (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana). This is a form of medium height which is quite broad at the base but tapers to a pointed tip. Its branches have a graceful droop and foliage that is dark green on the upper surface and a silvery green beneath. Not always hardy at points north of Washington, D. C. Difficult to transplant.

FIR (Abies)

All Standard Varieties

Balsam-fir (Abies balsamea). Regular and symmetrical in growth, hardy, native, thriving in moist soils and cool climates. One of most beautiful evergreens grown and attractive the year through.

Concolor-fir (Abies concolor). A gem from the Rocky Mountains, rarely exceeding 20 ft. in height in the East. Intense silver gray foliage something like Colorado Blue Spruce, but of a softer texture, longer, broader, flatter, with needles more blunt.

Douglas (Pseudotsuga douglasi). Very tall growing. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. Much used for lawn specimens.

HEMLOCK

Hemlock, Canadian (Tsuga canadensis). One of the most useful and most satisfactory Coniferous Evergreens known. It will succeed in either full sunlight or shade. It can be effectively used as a specimen or in groups. Nothing makes a more desirable hedge.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Andora Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*). Compact, plumed, spreading. More prostrate grower than the Pfitzer. During Winter foliage turns to a beautiful bronze.

Canadian Juniper, Prostrate (*Juniperus canadensis*). A rapid growing, prostrate Juniper with silvery green foliage.

Canadian Juniper, Semi-prostrate (*Juniperus canadensis*). An upright type of the Canadian Juniper. Desirable as a background for the prostrate varieties.

Cannart Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*). Handsome, compact columnar habit, with rich, dark green foliage and bluish bloomy fruits.

Chinese Variegated Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis albo-variegata*). Upright, spreading, rapid grower. Blue gray foliage, white tipped. Grows to a height of 7 or 8 ft.

New Columnar Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis columnaris*). Tall, slim growth. Steel blue color.

Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). For foundation planting, for massing or for planting singly as specimens it cannot be equalled. The plant is of the low growing variety, grayish green foliage, slow grower.

How to Select and Arrange EVERGREENS

Although each class of Evergreens differs from all others they may be divided into groups according to their general habits of growth. In foundation planting, it is well to choose those varieties that do not eventually become too large and have to be removed. Tall, upright growers at the corners and on each side of the entrance with low growing kinds in front and between, make a pleasing arrangement.

Group 1—Includes such varieties as Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks, Cedars, Scotch Pine and Austrian Pine. Good for specimens on lawns, massing in groups and for screen planting.

Group 2—Takes in the upright Junipers and American Arborvitae. Used for background of foundation plantings, corners and entrances. Junipers and Arborvitae are also used for screens and for massing and formal groups.

Group 3—These are the pyramidal types for foundation planting and formal effects. American Pyramidal Arborvitae is a good example of this group.

Group 4—This includes dwarf growers such as Globe Arborvitae, Tom Thumb Arborvitae and Mugho Pine. Useful in foundations and in formal gardens.

Group 5—Includes the half-erect growers such as Canadian Juniper, Savin Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper and Canadian Yew. Good for foundation planting and to give variety where dwarf evergreens are needed.

Group 6—The trailing evergreens such as Andora Juniper. Good for banks and rock work, for edges and wherever a carpet of evergreen foliage is needed.



Group 1



Group 2



Group 3



Group 4



Group 5



Group 6



SHEARED SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

In the foreground and a block of more than 100,000 Apple in the distance

Gray Carpet Juniper (*Juniperus douglasi*). Prostrate, irregular trailing habit. Steel gray foliage in Summer turning to a purplish bronze in Winter. Effective for covering rocks.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus hibernica*). A slender, columnar form with glaucous green foliage, prim, erect and used largely in formal work.

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus pfitzeriana*). One of the best low growing evergreens. Semi-erect, graceful, drooping habit, plumes of light green touched with silver.

Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*). A rapid grower. Wide spreading, covering slopes and rocks. Prefers a sunny location. Dark green foliage.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; semi-erect, soft, fine dark green foliage.

Blue Virginia Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). Upright. Silvery foliage. Rivals the Blue Spruce as a specimen tree.

PINE (*Pinus*)

All Standard Varieties

Austrian Pine (*Pinus austriaca*). The native forest tree of Europe. Attains 50 ft. height at maturity. Broad crown of dark green foliage.

Mugho (*Pinus montana mughus*) (Dwarf Pine). Leaves short, stiff and formal, thickly distributed in tufts over the branches in a crowded way somewhat similar to Austrian. Does not grow tall, but spreads out, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). Like the Austrian, its quick, strong growth makes it valuable for protective screens; very hardy.

White (*Pinus strobus*). One of our most beautiful and most useful native Pines. Grows to a height of 80 ft.

RETINOSPORA

Retinospora filifera (Threadlike Cypress). Very decorative and peculiar, globose when young, but conical grower.

Retinospora obtusa crispata (Golden Dwarf Retinospora). Compact, dwarf. Ideal for rock gardens and spaces where dwarf varieties are required.

Retinospora pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Attractive, graceful, upright; foliage green, light and feathery, branches pendulous at the tips.

Retinospora pisifera aurea (Pea-fruited Cypress). Same as *Pisifera* except with golden tipped foliage.

Retinospora plumosa (Plumelike Cypress). A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping; dense, conical; foliage, soft and light, of deep shades.

Retinospora plumosa aurea (Golden Plumelike Cypress). A golden form of the Plume Retinospora, the gold color bringing out in bold relief the soft, feathery plumes of the branches.

Retinospora squarrosa veitchii. Bluish gray Cypress. Beautiful foliage. An ornamental tree of Japanese origin.

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

All Standard Varieties

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). The Blue Spruce which is a native of the Rocky Mountains. Has been extensively planted because of its silvery blue foliage. The color of the foliage, however, varies considerably from a greenish blue to a light silvery blue, the latter being the more valuable; the Koster Blues being selected, grafted specimens.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). One of the most widely planted evergreens. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth.

White Spruce (*Picea alba*). A very hardy evergreen, compact, upright. Leaves have a silvery tinge, somewhat resembling Colorado Blue Spruce.

YEW (*Taxus*)

The Yews are especially useful in landscape work because of being subject to dense shade, where many other Coniferous Evergreens will not succeed. Fortunately we have Yews in various types, varying from the Spreading Prostrates to the Slender Pyramidals.

Canadian Yew (*Taxus canadensis*). Especially useful for foundation planting in shady locations. A semi-prostrate grower. Retains its dark green foliage throughout the Winter. A slow grower, but a permanent fixture when properly used.

English Yew (*Taxus baccata*). Dwarf, compact grower. Dark green foliage. Very hardy. Gives best results when given partial shade.

Japanese Yew (*Taxus capitata*). This is really the typical Japanese Yew from which the spreading bush form has sprung. Handsome indeed are the broad, well filled pyramids so effectively used in formal gardens as a lawn specimen, and even as tub plants.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The Broadleaf Evergreens, especially those which flower, are invaluable for foundation planting or mass planting in the border. They mix pleasingly with Coniferous Evergreens or deciduous shrubs. All varieties are popular wherever grown, though care should be used in selection of those hardy in your vicinity.



AZALEA HINODEGIRI

AZALEA

Azalea amoena. A hardy Japanese variety which ranks close to the Hinodegiri in popularity. Seldom over 3 ft. in height. Small, dark green evergreen foliage and a profusion of purplish red blossoms in early Spring. All Azaleas are at their best when planted in partial shade and must have a humus, acid soil. To be sure you are starting right, use Rho-Za-Grow. See page 29.

Azalea ledifolia alba. Pure white, dwarf, evergreen.

Azalea mollis. A Chinese variety corresponding to our native Calendulacea. Blossoms vary in colors of yellow, orange, and red. We recommend the use of Rho-Za-Grow.

Flame Azalea (Azalea calendulacea). While this most popular Azalea is not truly a broadleaf evergreen, for convenience it is listed in this class. The Flame Azalea is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is by far the choice of our native Azaleas. It is a taller grower than the Japanese varieties, blooms later, the blossoms varying from a bright yellow to orange and flame red.

Hinodegiri Azalea. Magnificent, hardy, early blooming Japanese Azalea. Vigorous grower, fine for low hedge or massing. Heavy foliage. When in bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of bright carmine flowers. Remains in bloom for a long time.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Berberis julianiae (Wintergreen Barberry). Evergreen. Distinct, upright habit of growth; leathery foliage. Prominent thorns along the stems. Retains its leaves (which turn to a very attractive bronze red in the Fall) all Winter.

Berberis verruculosa, Dwarf. Evergreen. Blooms in June; fruits in October. Dwarf, spreading shrub with small, glossy green, crinkled, spiny leaves, glaucous beneath. Flowers yellow, followed by violet black fruits.

Berberis wilsonae (Wilson Barberry). Blooms in May; fruits in September. Spreading, ornamental, deciduous shrub of dwarf habit, with numerous arching branches densely covered with narrow leaves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and with long, thin spines all along the stems. Flowers a rich golden yellow, followed by coral red berries. Vivid red foliage in Fall.

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

From a large number of varieties of plant material for which Virginia gardens are noted, we would select the Boxwood as being the most conspicuous and most useful. Boxwood is not only useful in Virginia but throughout the South and Middle Atlantic States. It has a place in almost every garden and is never out of style.

We offer three distinct varieties in various sizes, the Sempervirens being the most extensively planted, the Suffruticosa being the most popular for borders and edging.

Boxwood, Japanese. The fastest growing variety of Boxwood. Large leaf, light green foliage. Not so compact as the Sempervirens or Suffruticosa varieties.

Buxus sempervirens. Well known Boxwood often referred to as Standard Boxwood. Medium grower, compact. Is used as specimens, in hedges, and in borders. Stands shearing but due to its natural, uniform, compact growth, shearing is not required.

Buxus suffruticosa. This variety is often referred to as Dwarf. Is a slower grower than the Sempervirens variety and makes a flatter, more compact specimen. This variety is especially suitable for borders where a slow growing plant is required.

Boxwood properly used is not only an ornament, but a good investment

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Prostrate Cotoneaster). Low spreading plants with small, shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on the branches well into the Winter. Very choice for rock gardens and foreground of evergreen beds.

Cotoneaster microphylla. Resembles Horizontalis, but is more dwarf and has smaller foliage. Ideal for small rock gardens.

Cotoneaster pannosa. A beautiful hardy shrub, evergreen in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath, green above. Flowers white followed by red fruits.

Franchet Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster francheti). A handsome shrub of great popularity. Upright growth with arching branches; bears numerous small, pink flowers throughout Winter.

If you are not certain of your soil being in proper condition, have it tested, and if found to be deficient in humus and acidity, add sufficient Rho-Za-Grow to correct same.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum (Garlandflower). Dwarf, flat plant with small foliage. Wiry, little stems tipped with dense clusters of rose pink, fragrant flowers.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens (Russian-olive). A very hardy and a most useful Broadleaf Evergreen. Large, pointed, dark green leaves, silvery underneath. Useful as a specimen.

ENGLISH LAUREL

English Laurel (Laurocerasus officinalis). One of the most rapid growing Laurels. Large, dark green foliage resembling Rhododendron and is beautiful throughout the Winter. Especially useful as a foundation plant where sunshine is plentiful and quick growth is desired.

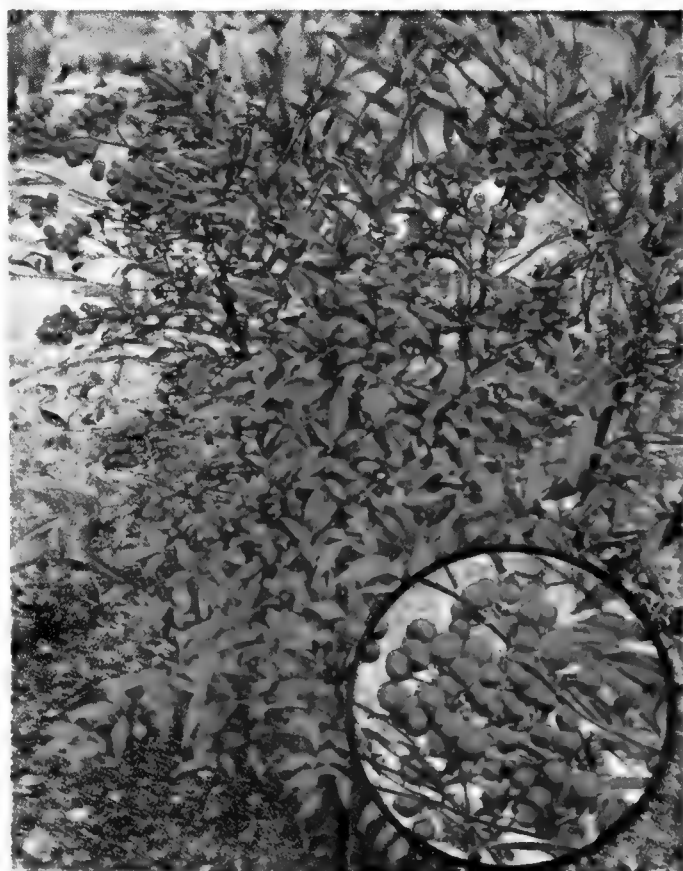
EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonica. A well known, upright Broadleaf Evergreen retaining its dark glossy green color throughout the Winter. Red berries appear in Autumn and hang on until Midwinter.

Euonymus japonica variegated. Differs from Euonymus japonica by its silvery, variegated foliage and growing more pyramidal and compact.

Euonymus patens. Claimed by many to be the best Euonymus grown. A flat, more spreading type than Japonica, foliage of a lighter green and more or less deciduous. Makes a beautiful shrub, especially during the Fall, when covered with masses of orange red berries.

Euonymus pulchellus. A beautiful small leaved, compact plant somewhat resembling Dwarf Boxwood. Useful for edging in small beds. Slow grower.



NANDINA DOMESTICA (See page 29)

HEATHER (Calluna)

Irish Heath (Menziesia polifolia). An excellent dwarf plant for the rockery. Small, glossy, evergreen foliage; purple, bell-shaped flowers from July to October. 12 in.

Scotch Heather (Calluna vulgaris). You need not be from Scotland to appreciate this useful little plant, especially if you have a rock garden where it can be at home. 18-24 in. Purple flowers, Midseason.

HOLLY (Ilex)

Holly, American (Ilex opaca). Virginia's most beautiful Broadleaf Evergreen. Not only noted for its glossy, dark green, prickly foliage, but its masses of bright red berries which are so useful and popular at Christmas time, fully justify the planting of Holly. Surely you can find a place for planting one or more trees. Holly prefers a somewhat damp, acid soil. Grows to be 20 to 30 ft.

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). A much branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). A compact shrub of rapid growth. Large, dark green foliage. White flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of blue black berries. Stands trimming well.

Ligustrum lucidum. One of our most beautiful and most useful Broadleaf Evergreens. Dark, glossy, green foliage which retains its fresh green color throughout the Winter. Has a weeping, spreading habit. Seldom more than 5 ft. in height; an excellent foundation plant.

LONICERA

Nitida. Small leaf, compact, low growing evergreen. Useful where a hardy, dwarf Boxwood-shaped evergreen is required. 3 to 4 ft.

MAGNOLIA

(The Sweet Magnolia)

Magnolia glauca. A beautiful, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation, and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant and the seed pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds. Used in masses with evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens, it gives added pleasure to any planting.

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). The evergreen Magnolia of the South with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early Summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the Fall. It is one of the best Southern ornamental trees. Hardy throughout Virginia and as far north as Baltimore.

Magnolia soulangeana. In habit, a deciduous tree but for convenience it is listed with other Magnolias under Broadleaf Evergreens. Large, purplish pink blossoms appear before the foliage in early Spring. 10 to 12 ft.



AMERICAN HOLLY (ILEX OPACA)

MAHONIA (Hollygrape)

Mahonia aquifolium. A small, attractive shrub with shiny, dark green leaves which turn to a bronze in late Fall and remain so all Winter. Flowers are yellow, followed by dark blue berries.

Leatherleaf Hollygrape (Mahonia japonica). A very attractive shrub with broad, irregular, glossy green, spiny leaves. Yellow flowers borne in clusters in early Spring. Bluish black berries. Grows 4 ft.

MOUNTAIN-LAUREL

Mountain-laurel (Kalmia latifolia). A native Broadleaf Evergreen resembling Rhododendron and requiring similar care. 4 to 6 ft. in height. Pink flowers in June. For best results plant in partial shade and use Rho-Za-Grow.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. A brilliant orange red shrub in Winter, delicate foliage, dense, stocky. A dwarf Japanese plant. Leaves red when young and through the Winter, dark green through Summer, clustered with red berries in Autumn. See color illustration on page 28.

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata (Evergreen Photinia). Another broadleaf which is especially interesting and useful because of its change in color from a deep green in Summer to a crimson bronze in the Winter when showy masses of red berries also appear. It reaches an ultimate height of 8 to 10 ft., but may be kept trimmed. The flowers are white and appear early in the Spring.

PYRACANTHA

Laland Firethorn (Pyracantha coccinea lalandi). A beautiful variety of the Evergreen Burningbush. Very effective and desirable. In early Spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained all Winter.

PYRACANTHA—Continued

Pyracantha angustifolia. Low growing, spreading type. Orange yellow fruit which hangs on well into the Winter. Useful in a group in front of Lalandi.

Pyracantha yunnanensis. Very similar to Lalandi but a better grower; larger, more glossy foliage. Produces great masses of red berries. Truly a beautiful berried plant.

RHODODENDRON

This valuable evergreen is a native of Virginia, where it grows to perfection. However, under cultivation the soil must be treated with **Rho-Za-Grow**. You can then grow this beautiful plant in almost any soil. See page 2.

Rhododendron catawbiense.

Purplish red, dwarf grower and one of the earliest bloomers. By properly preparing the soil, can be successfully grown in various soils and climates.

Rhododendron maximum. The strongest grower and one of the most popular. Varies in color from a white to various shades of pink. Makes a good background for Catawbiense.

SAVE
YOUR
EVER-
GREENS



Dogs annually destroy thousands of dollars worth of fine evergreens and usually the evergreens around your home represent the most expensive plantings. There is, however, a way to protect your evergreens—inexpensive, effective, safe, harmless, and easy to use. Spray **Dogzoff** on your evergreens and guard them completely against the depredations of dogs. There is nothing offensive to humans about **Dogzoff**, nor will it injure any living thing. Sprayed directly on the evergreens **Dogzoff** repels the dogs without any harm to the dogs, or the trees and shrubs themselves. As a matter of fact, repeated tests have shown that **Dogzoff** rids plants of many harmful insects.



The New Soil Conditioner and Plant Food, "**Rho-Za-Grow**" has taken the guesswork out of Rhododendron growing.

Rhododendrons and their kindred broadleaved evergreens, the Azaleas, Kalmias, Hollies, etc., are lovely things, but many planters hesitate to plant these aristocratic American shrubs because of their exacting soil requirements.

"**Rho-Za-Grow**" is a scientifically balanced soil conditioner and plant food. Use it on all plants requiring sour soils. "**Rho-Za-Grow**" contains exactly the proper balance of acids, neutral plant food, and humus. It sours and lightens the soil, and it has high plant food content. Apply it to your Rhododendron and Azalea beds, and they will show their appreciation with a wealth of gorgeous blooms and healthy, deep green foliage.

HARDY SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

Their Stately Beauty Will Add Dignity and Comfort to Your Home Grounds

We grow Shade Trees in great quantities and are prepared to fill large orders—for city streets and parks—as well as any order for trees for home grounds and city lots. In planting the home grounds it is little wonder that the first thought is usually about trees. They are the first essential, as the comfort derived from their shade and protection alone makes them a necessity. And, at the same time, the intrinsic beauty of the tree gives it a value everyone appreciates. The home with beautiful trees is always the most charming and the most valuable possession.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

American White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*). One of the easiest shade trees to grow, and one of our best selling varieties for homes. Easily transplanted and a good grower. Large spreading, of fairly rapid growth and not often attacked by pests. Very hardy.

European Mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A charming ornamental tree, small, bluish green leaves, gray bark. Flowers freely with creamy white flowers in flat clusters, followed by bright scarlet orange berries which endure for months. Used as a specimen or accent in borders.

BEECH (*Fagus*)

American Beech (*Fagus americana*). A majestic, large tree of extreme hardiness, with smooth, gray bark and a broad, compact, round-topped head, leaves oblong-ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green, turning bright yellow in Autumn.

BIRCH (*Betula*)

Cutleaved Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). Usually rare in Eastern sections, but we now have a large and fine stock. An extremely graceful variety with pendulous branches and finely divided leaves. White bark. A splendid specimen plant.

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). A beautiful tree with white bark and with spreading and pendulous branches. Leaves deep green in Summer with tones of yellow in the Autumn.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*). One of the finest forest trees of the Northern states. Silver gray or faint orange bark, leaves hairy on the under side turning to an amazing burst of brilliant gold in the Fall.

CATALPA

Catalpa bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). The familiar and ever favorite Catalpa tree. Grown in large quantities. Grafted on stems 4 to 6 ft. high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). The most magnificent tree in America, growing 80 to 100 ft. high, with drooping, spreading branches.

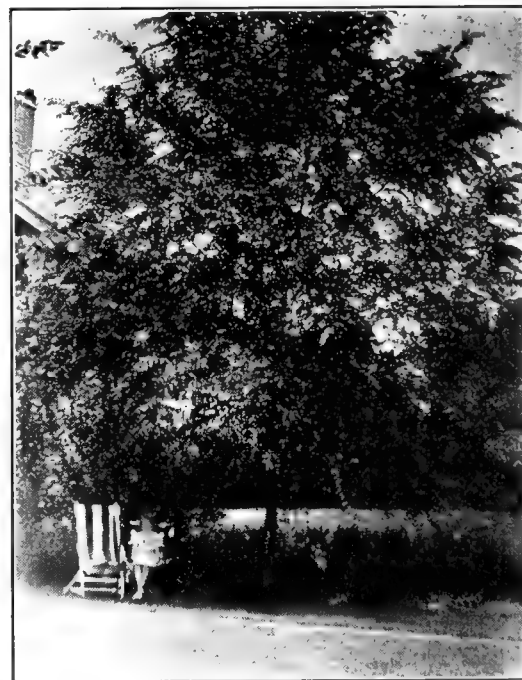
Chinese Elm (*Ulmus pumila*). Graceful as a Birch, rapid growing as the Poplar. Beautiful as the Maple. Recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and pronounced by the Department in Yearbook of 1926: "As a shade, windbreak, and avenue tree, the Chinese Elm has proved to be the most successful introduction of this kind thus far attempted. A rapid grower, with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the Spring, and the last to shed its foliage in the Fall. Throughout the long season the leaves remain a beautiful green and are remarkably free from the usual plant diseases and insect injuries so common in many of the other Elms."

FLOWERING CRABS (*Malus*)

Up until the past few years too little attention has been given Flowering Crabs. They, however, are now coming into their own and are finding prominent places in city parks, cemeteries, large and small estates, and are especially useful in roadside plantings along with Dogwoods, Redbuds, Flowering Cherries and other small flowering trees.

Bechtels Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). 15 to 18 ft. Possibly the best known Crab. Pink, fragrant, double, roselike flowers. Blooms late.

Eli Crab (*Malus Eli*). New. Red bloom; red fruit. Even the leaf buds and new leaves are of a purplish red. We consider this new Crab one of the most valuable small, ornamental trees we offer. 15 to 18 ft.



CHINESE ELM TREE (*Ulmus pumila*)

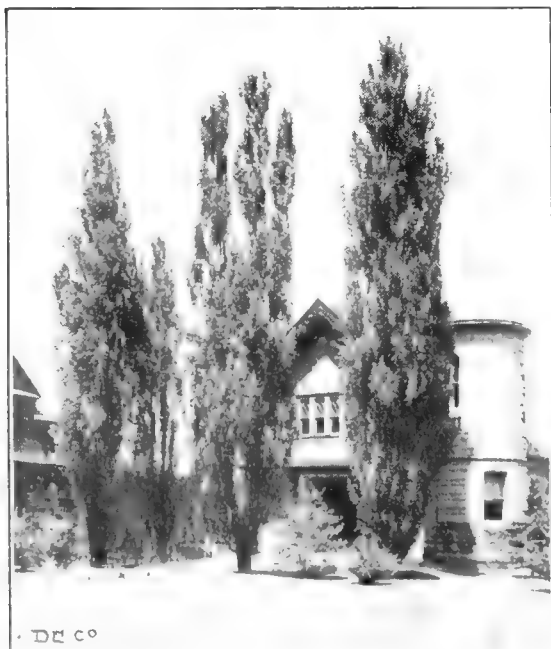
Three years after transplanting a mere switch. Little Miss Binford Chew enjoys its shade

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). 12 to 15 ft. Bright pink buds and white open flowers which make a pleasing contrast. Small yellow fruit turning to red when ripe, very much enjoyed by birds.

Native Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*). Late pink buds and single, large, light pink blossoms appearing after most other varieties have disappeared. Always misses late frosts. Very fragrant.

Parkman Crab (*Malus parkmani*). Semi-double, bright rose flowers nodding on long, thin stems. Makes an odd-shaped tree but is most effective when used in groups with other varieties.

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*). 8 to 9 ft. An interesting shrubby habit makes this a most useful shrub or little tree for a small place. Hard to decide whether it is most attractive when blanketed with sparkling white flowers or when the myriad glittering red berries like fruits are strung along the spreading branches and they defy zero weather.



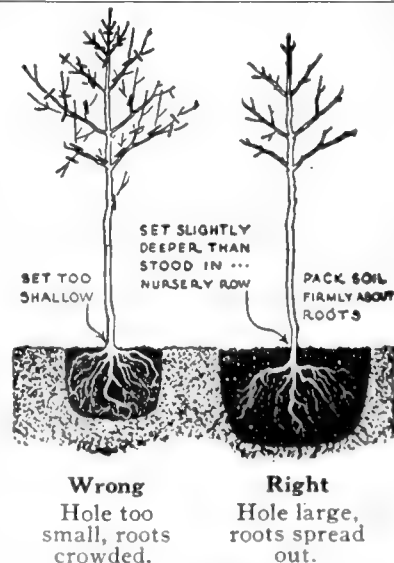
LOMBARDY POPLAR (See page 31)

HOW TO PRUNE AND PLANT TREES

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune branches at points indicated by black lines (see illustration). Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close angles. Cut off all broken roots.

HOW TO PLANT TREES

To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider than the diameter of spread of roots of the tree. Plant the tree about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery as indicated by the soil line on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet.



GOLDENRAIN-TREE (Koelreuteria)

Also known as Varnish-tree. Beautiful medium-sized lawn tree. Handsome, light green compound leaves turning to a rich golden brown; golden yellow flowers in clusters followed by large, balloonlike ornamental seed pods which remain on until late Fall. 25 ft.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

A gift of a few hundred trees made by Japan to the District of Columbia has possibly given Japan more publicity and done more to establish goodwill than any other ambassador ever sent this country. These trees are living monuments and become more popular and more talked of each year.

Up until recent years the excessive cost of Japanese Cherries has prevented their extensive use, but now the price has been reduced to within reach of every one. Even the Weeping varieties may be had for less than half what they once cost. We offer the following two most popular standard varieties:

Fugenzo (Kofugen) (James H. Veitch). 30 ft. Double pink. One of the latest to bloom; the unusually large, double pink flowers expand with the coppery young foliage, a nice contrast. Probably one of the most popular and reliable sorts.

Kwanzan. 30 ft. Double pink. Large, very double deep pink flowers, almost red in bud, and bronze young growth coupled with its rapid growth justify the highest rating to this good form. Well formed, vigorous.

Double Weeping Cherry. Deep pink, double blossoms, very much like Kwanzan but trees are weeping in form instead of being upright like Kwanzan.



WEeping WILLOW TREE

LARCH (Larix)

Larix europaea (European Larch). Low branching, deciduous, evergreen-like tree; branches slender, tips pendulous. Very attractive in early Spring, when the bright green, needlelike foliage is studded with purplish pistillate flowers; rapid growing.

LINDEN (Tilia)

American Linden (Tilia americana). One of our most attractive and fast growing shade trees for lawn, park or avenue planting. Of fine, straight growth and symmetrical outline. Stately tree with round, dense head. Large, smooth, glossy, rich green leaves with yellow twigs; fragrant, yellow flowers.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE (Ginkgo Tree)

Ginkgo biloba. Picturesque, pyramidal, tree with clean, straight trunk, and fan-shaped, Maidenhair Fernlike leaves; immune from insects.

MAPLE (Acer)

Ashleaved Maple (Box Elder) (Acer negundo). A rapid growing variety with handsome light green foliage and spreading head, very hardy. Succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Norway Maple (Acer platanoides). It is true that the Norway Maple is not as rapid a grower as the Poplars, or even the Silver Maple, but it continues to be one of our most popular shade trees. For a few years we were living too fast for this favorite tree and were planting more vigorous growing varieties. We could not grow enough Silver Maple and Chinese Elm, but again we are having more calls than ever for the Norway Maple.

Scarlet Maple (Acer rubrum). A well loved native so noticeable in Spring, when the fiery red blossoms cover the branches, and again in Autumn, when the vivid scarlet dress is a high spot. Ordinarily found in low places but succeeds well in high land, too.

Schwedler's Maple (Acer platanoides schwedleri). Leaves bright reddish purple in Spring toning into a deep, purplish green later in the season. A splendid lawn variety, has all the good qualities of the Norway and in addition the beautiful red foliage in early Spring and late Fall.

Silver Maple (Acer dasycarpum). The most rapid grower and most generally planted of the Maples. Suitable for parks, lawns, street and high plantings. Adapted to most all kinds of soil.

Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum). This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth, hence a good shade.

MIMOSA

Mimosa (Albizzia). A rapid grower, spreading branches, low, flat-topped head, feathery leafage, pink flowers in large heads borne at branch tips. Begins blooming the middle of May and continues for several weeks. Truly a Southern tree; not hardy north of Washington, D. C.

OAK (Quercus)

Oak, Chestnut (Quercus montana). The Oaks are especially useful in parks where assortments of large trees are used in groups. Not as popular as the Pin Oak for street planting due to being a straggly grower but is desirable for scattering about through the campus and in groups with other Oaks.

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow almost as rapidly as other deciduous trees, and the Pin Oak in particular makes a very rapid growth.

Oak, Red (Quercus rubra). Long-lived. Rather slow grower, being used chiefly in parks and on large estates. Desirable on account of Fall coloring of foliage.

Oak, White (Quercus alba). Most valuable for its timber. Also valuable as a shade and ornamental tree when given space and time for developing. Grows to a tremendous size and lives to be several hundred years old. Plant Oaks for permanent trees.



NORWAY MAPLE

PLANETREE (Platanus)

Plane, American (Sycamore) (Platanus occidentalis). Is useful as a shade tree because of its hardiness, growing in almost any kind of soil and under most unfavorable conditions. Easily transplanted and a rapid grower.

Oriental Planetree (Platanus orientalis). A large, massive tree with very wide, round topped head. Native of Europe and India. Bark whitened, exfoliating, lending a picturesque aspect, especially in Winter.

POPLAR (Populus)

Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra). Tall, slim, formal—the most striking tree on the landscape. It makes a perfect background tree, and its symmetrical, columnar shape brings out the rounded beauty of other trees and shrubs. One of the most popular for screens; use them singly to accent shrubbery groups or in connection with architectural features. See page 30.

Simon Poplar (Populus simoni). A very rapid growing tree but does not attain very large size. The attractive foliage is large and dark green. Tree pyramidal in shape. Longer-lived than Lombardy.

SWEETGUM (Liquidambar)

Liquidambar styraciflua. Symmetrical tree with conical crown, leaves Maple-like and glossy, fragrant when bruised, changing to brilliant crimson in Fall.

TULIP POPLAR (Liriodendron)

Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera). A large and stately rapid growing tree with a narrow pyramidal crown. Flowers are cup-shaped, resembling a Tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange.

WILLOW (Salix)

Weeping Willow (Salix babylonica). Most familiar and beautiful of all Willows, and one of the finest of the drooping trees.

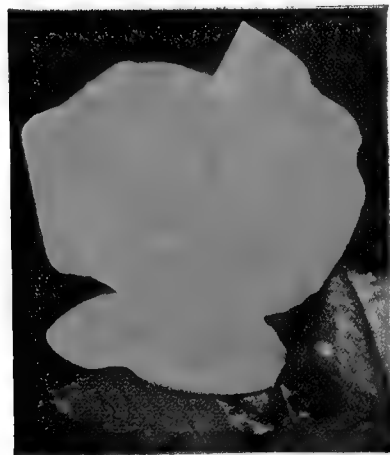
I got from you 2 Chinese Elms about two years ago and they have proven very satisfactory. They are fairly large trees now and are of a very pretty shape as well as fast growers.

(Signed) DR. ROBERT B. PRICE
Charleston, W. Va.

ROSES *for* Your GARDEN



E. G. HILL



MRS. P. S. DU PONT



MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM



MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

Our Sturdy Plants Give Better Blooms

Surely everybody loves Roses. The Rose is today, as in years past, the most desired flower of all. Recognizing this appeal and demand we have specialized in growing Rose plants of choice variety.

▲ ▲ ▲

THE IMPERIAL DOZEN

From a hundred or more new varieties introduced each year, no more than a half dozen prove to have sufficient merit to make them stick. Our Imperial Dozen is made up of an assortment of colors and each Rose is selected on its merits as a garden Rose. You cannot go wrong on planting The Imperial Dozen.

Charles P. Kilham. The buds are long pointed, of perfect shape, opening to high centered perfectly formed, full double flowers of a rich and brilliant oriental red, flushed with orange and glowing scarlet.

E. G. Hill. Full double bloom of crimson scarlet retaining its color until the petals fall. One of the best Roses of all times.

Etoile de Hollande. Flower bright, dark red, of medium size, fairly full; deliciously perfumed.

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. Long pointed buds, flowers large and full; color salmon to apricot on a pink and yellow ground.

Miss Rowena Thom. Its large, ovoid buds are long and shapely, opening to perfect, double fragrant flowers, frequently 5 in. across, of a brilliant dark rose pink with a golden glow at the base of the petals that suffuses the entire flower and intensifies the color as the blooms unfold.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. A coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red, or bronze and geranium red. This Rose has wonderfully beautiful coloring.

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont. Tapering, reddish gold buds and double, golden yellow flowers. Promising new variety.

President Herbert Hoover. A happy blend of orange and pink, varying in tone from coppery red in the bud, to glowing orange yellow at the base of the petals, flamed and suffused with vivid rose pink.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Copper red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double.

Roslyn. Beautifully tapering buds and large, double flowers of golden yellow with deep orange shading on reverse of petals.

Talisman. This new American Rose is the most remarkable piece of coloring that we know in any Rose; a combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and deep pink or old rose. The outside of the petals is bright yellow, gold, and pink; as the flower develops and the petals unfold, they become bright apricot, gold, deep rose pink or old rose.

Ville de Paris. A very distinct, rich, buttercup yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER



TALISMAN

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

From a selection of several hundred of the most popular Roses introduced in the past. The Roses in this list have been thoroughly tested over a period of years, have met the demands and are still worthy of a place in any garden. We do not hesitate to recommend any Rose on this list.

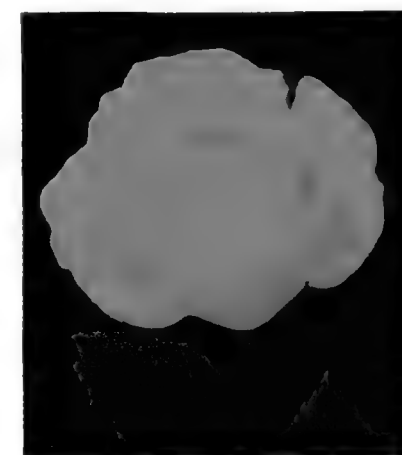
American Beauty. Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson.

Angele Pernet. Rich brownish orange. The flowers are beautifully formed, quite double, hold their color well and possess some fragrance.

Betty. Copper rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed; moderately double.

Betty Uprichard. Color, the inner face of petals is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer petals are glowing carmine with coppery sheen and a suffusion of orange. See color illustration on page 33.

Dame Edith Helen. The color is pure glowing pink, a self color throughout, from the time the buds open till the petals fall, the shade changes hardly at all; very large and full. It possesses the true old rose scent in the very highest degree.



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS

ROSES, Gold Medal Hybrids—Continued

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. One of the best yellows.

Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty or Snow Queen. Snow white; flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms 6 in. broad are not uncommon.

Golden Ophelia. This is a seedling from the universal favorite Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, from a beautifully formed bud of bright golden yellow. Profuse bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of 4 or 5 ft.; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, fragrant.

Joanna Hill. Large, long buds and deep, full flowers of fine, creamy yellow, flushed with orange at the base.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery white; blooms of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White, faintly suffused lemon yellow. Almost universally known and easily the most popular white variety in the H. T. Class.

Lady Ashtown. Deep rose, shading to silvery pink, with touches of yellow at base of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow. Flowers are large and loose, with long, pointed buds.

Lady Margaret Stewart. A Rose of most unique and distinct color and very difficult to portray; the flower is deep Sunflower yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange scarlet.

Mrs. Chas. Bell. Lovely shell pink buds and blooms of fine, globular form with shadings of soft salmon. A favorite.

Radiance. A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich opaline pink tints in the open flower. The best garden Rose.

Red Radiance. A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent Radiance.

Sensation. Enormous scarlet crimson blooms of fine deep form, double.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Long buds. Very large and full flower. Superb pure sun yellow color shaded warmer in the center.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Brick red buds, opening to terra cotta pink blooms of immense size, very double.

Sunburst. Yellow. A beauty in Roses of rich cadmium yellow, with an orange yellow center.

White Killarney. A pure white sport from the pink parent.

Willowmere. Coral red color suffused with carmine in the bud state and opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp pink.

HARDY CLIMBERS
and RAMBLERS

Very few vines give such an abundance of blossoms as the Climbing Roses. Again there is nothing in cultivation more beautiful and attractive. Surround your house and veranda, cover your pergola, screens and fences with these famous climbing Roses.

American Pillar. Large, single flowers of rich rosy pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from American Beauty. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center.

New Dawn (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet). Plant Patent No. 1. Bud medium size; flower medium size, double, lasting, slightly fragrant blush pink, borne singly and several together on long stem.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson. Of strong, climbing habit with good foliage and flowering in great profusion with large clusters of medium size, semi-double blossoms.

Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens which adds to the attractiveness of the flowers which are very large and fragrant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler, Crimson. The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with clear, brilliant, ruby red color.

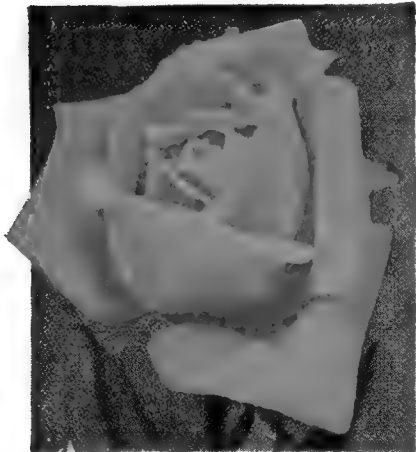
Baby Rambler, Pink. A prolific producer of pure pink flowers with all of the good qualities of Crimson Baby Rambler.

Baby Rambler, White. Same habits as the Crimson, differing only by the flowers being snow white.

Hugonis. A new Rose from China that really should be classed as a shrub. Has rather fine foliage of the Brier type. The small single, yellow or canary blossoms come early and are produced in abundance.

Rosa rugosa. The hardiest type of Rose grown. Makes a stout bushy shrub and is useful in shrub borders as well as in hedges. The large, bright red seed pods which appear in August and remain on until Winter are equally as beautiful as the single red and white flowers appearing in May and June. We can furnish Rugosa in both Red and White.

Wichuraiana. An exceptionally hardy and vigorous creeping Rose with beautiful, dark glossy green leaves. Single, pure white flowers in July.



RED RADIANCE



KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA



LADY ASHTOWN



DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON

BETTY UPRICHARD
(See page 32)

JOANNA HILL



MRS. CHAS. BELL



LADY MARGARET STEWART

HARDY VINES and GROUND COVERS

Every Home Needs a Few Hardy Vines



CLEMATIS JACKMANI

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). A high climbing vine with broad bright green leaves. Fruit capsules orange yellow with crimson arils retained throughout the Winter.

BITTERSWEET, Evergreen (*Euonymus radicans*). A dependable species, slow growing, good brick climber, also used as a ground cover or small shrub. Its thick, bright green leaves are retained through the Winter.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis veitchii*). A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly, and clings firmly to the smoothest surface; foliage very handsome in Summer, changing to scarlet in Autumn.

CINNAMON-VINE (*Dioscorea batatas*). Climbs from 10 to 30 ft. The shining green leaves bear small clusters of cinnamon scented white flowers in the axils.

CLEMATIS, Andre. A strong grower and free bloomer. Large, violet red flowers.

CLEMATIS, Duchess of Edinburgh. Large white flowering. Grows 8 to 10 ft. tall and produces a profusion of large, double, pure white flowers in July, continuing for several weeks.

CLEMATIS jackmani. A free and abundant bloomer, the flowers being a velvety violet purple. This is the most popular large flowering Clematis.

CLEMATIS paniculata grandiflora. The finest of all small-flowered Clematis. In Midsummer the entire vine is clothed in a mass of white bloom. The vine is vigorous and a strong grower; very effective when intermingled with other Climbers.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Shiny, evergreen leaves. Extensively used for covering trunks of trees, walls or pergolas. Hardy, endures shade where grass fails. Plant English and Boston Ivy together for an all year covering. The Boston Ivy will cling to the wall, affording a support for the English variety, which remains green after the Boston Ivy has lost its foliage.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). A rampant evergreen climber. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. White flowers changing to yellow; delightfully fragrant; borne in abundance throughout the Summer.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wisteria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any way compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant Autumn tints.

Nothing lends such a pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of Vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas, and for sprawling over banks and walls. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after once established, and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.



WISTERIA

Vines for Special Uses

To Cover Top of Pergola or Lattice

Kudzu-vine
Wisteria
Silver Lace Vine

For Covering Brick or Stone Walls

English Ivy
Boston Ivy
Virginia Creeper
Silver Lace Vine

For Graceful Twining Effects on Sides and Top of Pergola

Bittersweet
Clematis, in variety
Honeysuckle
Climbing Rose
Silver Lace Vine

For Solid Screen Effects

Virginia Creeper
Trumpet Vine
Honeysuckle
Kudzu-vine

For Ground Cover

Pachysandra
English Ivy
Vinca minor

KUDZU-VINE (*Pueraria thunbergiana*). One of the most rapid growing vines in existence; unexcelled where quick effect is desired; leaves dark green of a soft woolly texture. Dark purple flowers produced in racemes 4 to 6 in. long.

JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra terminalis*). One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 in. in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery, lustrous dark green. Should be set 4 in. apart each way.

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum auberti*). This is one of the fastest growing and finest vines we offer. It makes a vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 or more feet and producing in Summer and Fall great foamy sprays of white flowers. Its foliage is very clean and is not bothered by insects. It makes a beautiful showing on trellises, pergolas, etc.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). Excellent, all-purpose vine. Large, orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at tip of branches. Leaves are light green.

VINCA minor (*Periwinkle*). An old favorite trailing plant, blue flowers, dark green leaves, exceptionally attractive. Useful as a ground cover under trees where grass fails.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or **AMERICAN IVY** (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). This well known native climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises and arbors. Its large deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet in Fall. A heavy plant, requiring good support.

WISTERIA. Purple. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants. Blooms in long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers through May and June. Our plants are extra large and hardy.



SILVER LACE VINE

Covering a rustic pergola in an informal garden at Boxwood Gardens

HARDY PERENNIALS

To all lovers of flowers—and who is not—the hardy Perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they reappear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.

Any of the perennials we offer will delight you with their

flowers, but a flower garden skillfully planned by our experts will give you the utmost enjoyment. Our strong, well-rooted plants make a showing of flowers the first year. The approximate height of each variety is given; also the flowering season.

**Suitable for Rock Gardens*

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow). Delightful cut flowers and garden units, especially valuable because of long blooming season.

***millefolium, Cerise Queen** (Rosy Milfoil). Fine cut, decorative foliage on spreading bushes 18 in. high. Brilliant, cerise red flowers continuous all Summer.

***ptarmica, The Pearl** (Milfoil). Clear white special cutting variety and a continuous bloomer. 2 ft., June-Sept.

***tomentosa**. 6 to 8 in. July to Sept. Bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries. Plant 4 in. apart.

***AJUGA** (Bugle). A useful plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions, as under trees, where grass will not grow. Flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 in.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort). Very popular early flowering perennials of easy culture, and all very free flowering. They all like a well drained soil and sunny position. Useful in the border as well as in the dry wall or rock garden. This genus includes some of the prettiest and most showy Spring and early Summer blooming plants.

***rostratum**. Prostrate, almost shrubby variety, hoary gray all over. Flowers pale yellow, in unbranched heads. May to July. 1 ft.

***saxatile compactum** (Goldentuft). A useful, flat, spreading edging and rockery plant, growing not over 12 in. high; covered with enveloping flat clusters of bright golden yellow flowers early in Summer.

ANCHUSA, Dropmore. A bold, broadleaved growth with flower stems 3 to 4 ft. high, bearing a continuous show of deep blue flowers from Spring until late Summer. Each stem nearly covered full length with double, inch-wide flowers of the deepest cobalt blue.

***ANEMONE** (Windflower) **St. Brigid**. A beautiful selection of the above. Our seed comes from a famous Irish grower and comprises semi-double and double flowers in a wonderful array. Mixed colors. Sept., Oct.

HARDY ASTERS

The demand for late blooming flowers during September and October—when the perennial border and rockery have lost much of their color and cheer—has brought the Hardy Aster into more extensive use. It has also brought out improved varieties with larger and better bloom and some very dwarf gems for the rockery. Our collection of twelve choice varieties will enable you to have a gorgeous display of Asters for a period of sixty days ranging from 1 foot in height to 3 feet.

ASTER, Mixed Colors. Attractive, Fall blooming plants that are useful for mass effect in the border. Excellent for cutting. 1 to 4 ft.

ASTERS. New, hardy, improved, named varieties. Sept. and Oct.

Climax. Lavender blue or white. 4 ft.

***Marjorie**. Large, rose pink flowers. Dwarf. 1 ft.

***Mauve Cushion**. Silvery mauve. 9 to 10 in.

N. A. Barr's Pink. Pink. 4 ft.

***Nancy**. Light pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

novae-angliae rosea. Deep reddish violet. 4 ft.

Queen Mary. Pleasing blue tinted lavender. 3 ft.

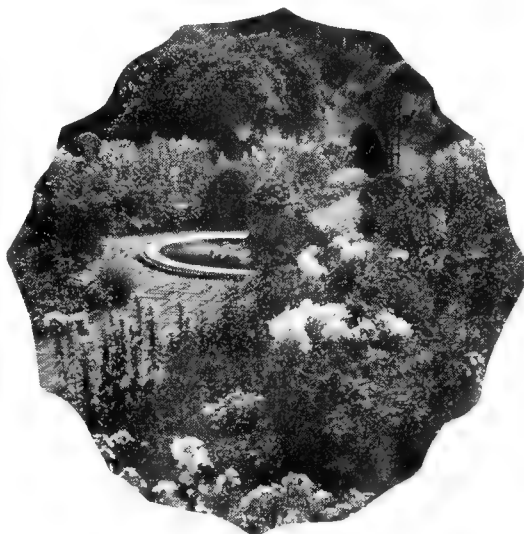
***Ronald**. Lilac pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

Sam Banham. Large, semi-double white. 3 ft.

***Snowsprite**. Large, semi-double white flowers. Dwarf. 1 ft.

tataricus. Large, bluish violet. 6 ft.

***Victor**. Light lavender blue. Dwarf. 8 in.



ANTHEMIS (Chamomile) **tinctoria, Kelway's Variety**. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil; excellent cut flowers.

***AQUILEGIA** (Columbine) **Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids**. A choice old English strain; free blooming, with long stems and extremely long, shiny spurs. The colors run to pastel shades of rose, blue, and yellow in many delightful combinations. Mixed. See color illustration on page 36.

***ARABIS** (White Rockcress) **alpina**. One of the most desirable of the very early Spring flowering plants for the rock garden, but does equally well in the low border, forming a dense carpet of pure white flowers. It is nice for cutting and lasts a long time in bloom.

***ARMERIA alpina lauchiana**. Rosy red. May and June. 4 in.

ARTEMISIA, Silver King. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. Vigorous, quick growing, fine stemmed and slender leaved. The opening leaf buds gleam like tiny beads, the entire color effect bright frosted silver. 3 ft. Compact pyramids.

***AUBRIETIA** (Rainbow Rockcress) **eyri**. Pretty dwarf growing plants suitable for the rockery or for the edge of the border. They form masses of silvery green foliage and sheets of various colored flowers in the Spring and early Summer.

BAPTISIA australis (False-indigo). Indigo blue. Midsummer. 2 to 4 ft.

***CAMPANULA rotundifolia** (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue. June to Aug. 1 ft.

CARNATIONS, HARDY. Indispensable both for their delightful fragrance and their appealing colors. Valuable as cut flowers and for the border.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large violet blue flowers. July to Sept. 2 ft.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum** (Snow-in summer). Low growing perennials suitable for forming edgings to beds or borders, or for bold masses in the rock garden. The best species is Tomentosum, a plant with neat silver foliage and white flowers.

***CHEIRANTHUS allioni** (Siberian Wallflower). A showy 12 in. rockery plant, ablaze all Summer with close panicles of intensely bright orange flowers. Actually a hardy biennial, renewing itself by seeding.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, HARDY. Old fashioned, hardy flowers that are the joy of the late Fall garden. Various colors. Gorgeous masses of flowers. Perfectly hardy plants. Should be planted where ground is not too wet. 2 to 3 ft. Sept.-Oct.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy), **Alaska**. Handsome plant with large, glistening white blossoms in June, July and Aug. Illustrated on page 36.

*HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Latest, improved, named varieties:

Aladdin (The Perpetual-flowering 'Mum). The flowers are borne on erect stems, the terminal buds giving the first bloom. As the plant develops, the lateral branches make a surprising growth, throwing the lateral and sub-lateral flowers well above the first terminal blooms. The first blooms appear late in July and early August, the color at first being exquisite warm coppery bronze, with an overlay of orange apricot shade which deepens in early Autumn. Illustrated on page 36.

***Amelia** or **Pink Cushion**. This is one of the most admired Chrysanthemums. It is a solid, compact grower, flowering from first of October until frost. The azalea-like flowers come continuously throughout the entire Fall. The whole clump, while in flower is completely covered. The color is a beautiful shade of pink. Due to its color and its compact growth we believe at this time there is no other Chrysanthemum as effective in rock garden, landscape or border planting. Illustrated on page 36.

Adolph (Pompon). Rose pink. August.

Alice Howell (Aster Flowering). Rich copper orange. October.

Autumn Glow (Large Flowering). Rosy crimson. November.

Crimson Beauty (Pompon). Bright crimson. November.

Crimson Splendor (Aster Flowering). Crimson and deep garnet tone. September.

Eden (Decorative). Bright rose. September.

Firebird (Pompon). Red. September.

Glada (Pompon). Soft salmon pink. August.

Glory of Seven Oaks (Aster Flowering). Golden yellow. October. Illustrated on page 36.

Gypsy Girl (Aster Flowering). Bright crimson.

Gypsy Queen (Large Flowering). Flashy Gypsy colors. October.

Indian (Aster Flowering). Popular red. October.

Jean Cumming (Decorative). White. Sept.

Jean Treadway (Decorative). Pink. Sept.

Jewell (Button). Rose pink. September.

Lillian Doty (Pompon). Shell pink. October.

Little Red Foot (Button). Red mahogany. around a tight, dark center. October.

Marie Antoinette (Large Flowering). Rosy pink. October.

Model of Perfection (Pompon). White. Sept.

October Girl (Decorative). Flashy pink. Oct.

R. Marion Hatton (Pompon). Canary yellow. September.

Rose Charm (Pompon). Bright rose pink. October.

Rose Travena. 1-1¼ in. Deepest solid cerise pink; a fine, showy color in attractive semi-button type.

Ruth Cumming. Large flowering. Terra cotta red. September.

Snow White (Pompon). Pure white.

Sunburst (Decorative). Garnet copper gold. August.

Wolverine (Decorative). Bright yellow. Aug.

Zaza (Decorative). Yellow and orange. Sept.

***CONVALLARIA majalis** (Lily-of-the-valley) White, dainty, bell-shaped small flowers. Very fragrant. May and June. 8 to 10 in.

COREOPSIS, Yellow. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until Autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

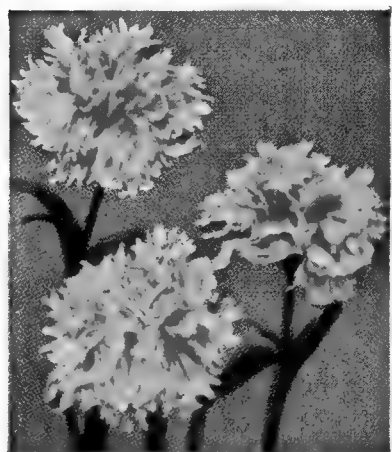
HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued



AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)
Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids
(See page 35)



GAILLARDIA (BLANKETFLOWER)



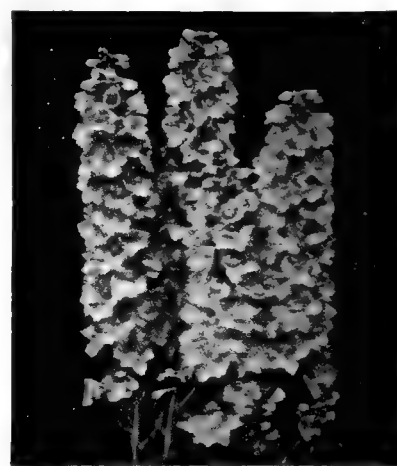
DIANTHUS (HARDY PINKS)
Rose Cushion



HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM
ALADDIN
(See page 35)



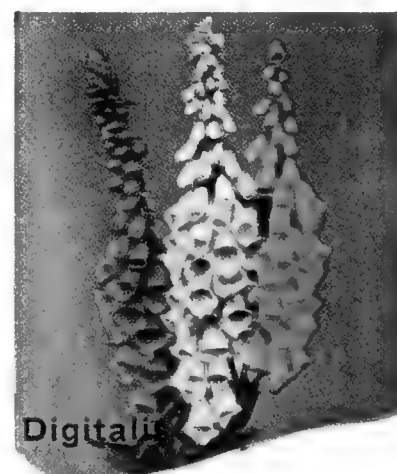
HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM
Glory of Seven Oaks
(See page 35)



DELPHINIUM—English
Hybrids, Wrexham Strain



CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM
(SHASTA DAISY) (See page 35)



DIGITALIS, SHIRLEY HYBRIDS



HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM
AMELIA OR PINK CUSHION
(See page 35)

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). There is no family of perennials more in the public mind to lay or showing greater improvements, than Delphiniums. When Delphiniums bloom, from June till frost, their long, showy flower spikes protrude to a height of 3 to 4 ft. so that the plants belong in the background of perennial groups, or in the foreground between shrubs.

chinensis. Gentian blue flowers. June. 15 to 18 in.

Wrexham Hollyhock Strain. Under English conditions and cultivation, this highly developed strain attains 4 to 6 ft. and produces flower heads of abnormal length and thickness, but American growers cannot expect quite so much. The most distinguished feature is the great size of the florets and their peculiar setting along the spike, so like the Hollyhock. We offer strong, 2 year, field grown plants raised from choicest imported Wrexham seed.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Pinks). Short, dense growth and glaucous, grassy foliage and abundant fragrant flowers all Summer, throw these delightful subjects into the edging foreground.

barbatus (Sweet-william). Great richness and variety of coloring; beautifully marked. Numerous, broad compact trusses of single flowers like Phlox.

***Deltoides** (Maiden Pink). 18 in. A charming, slender-stemmed type, foliage prostrate; mass of small pink flowers, carmine to light coral. May and June.

***Rose Cushion.** New, compact pink with glaucous evergreen foliage. Produces rose pink flowers on 3 in. stems, blooming in May and June.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleedingheart). An old fashioned flower. Long racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers. May and June. 2 to 2½ ft.

DIGITALIS, or **FOXGLOVE**. The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least 3 ft. in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of the flowers are often 2 ft. in length, containing scores of prettily spotted, thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Pink, white and purple. June-July.

ECHINOPS (Globethistle) **ritro**. Metallic blue flowers, thistlelike foliage. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. Used for garden and cutting. They can also be dried and remain attractive for a long time.

ERIGERON speciosus, Hybrids. A very effective genus of Michaelmas, Daisylike plants. Of sturdy, compact growth. 3 ft. Rosy lilac blooms 2 in. across. June and July.

***EUPHORBIA myrsinites.** Small, creeping plants of striking beauty, when protruding from wall pockets; or on the garden level, when the upright growth forms close ranks of 6 in. stems, covered with fleshy, oblong, concave pointed blue leaves in close spirals; the Spring flowers yellow in crowded umbels.

GAILLARDIA (Blanketflower). One of the finest hardy plants for use in borders and beds. Mixed crimson and gold flowers. 1½ ft. June-November.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babysbreath). A branching fine stemmed 2 to 3 ft. mound. During July a fleecy white mass largely used for mixing with high-colored flowers.

***repens.** A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

***HELIANTHEMUM mutabile** (Fickle Sunrose). Of procumbent, shrubby character, about 12 in. high, the young growth stiffly erect. Abundant inch wide flowers in loose racemes, capriciously varying in color. A delightful dwarf border and rockery subject. June and July.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower) **Harvest Moon.** Rich yellow. September. 4 ft.

maximiliani. Golden yellow. October. 6 ft.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower) **pitcheriana.** 3 ft. Dwarf type of Helianthus, blooming earlier and profusely. Chrome yellow. July and August.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels). White, pink, and red. Midsummer. 4 ft.

HOLLYHOCKS. A popular, old-time flower which is still most useful in the perennial garden as a background. Grows 5 to 6 ft. July and August. Can furnish in Single and Double. Assorted colors.

***IBERIS** (Hardy Candytuft). Most desirable dwarf plants, 8 to 10 in. across, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of waxy white flowers early in the Spring.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Hardy Sweet Peas). These everlasting Peas are but little known in this country, but are great favorites in England. They are extremely showy and fine. Charming climbers for covering trellises, arbors, etc. Continuously in bloom. Fine for cutting.

***LAVANDULA vera** (Sweet Lavender). 18 in. July and August. Sweetly fragrant spikes of little blue flowers.

LIATRIS (Blazing-star or Gayfeather). Unique, showy, slender punctuation plants with erect flower stems foliaged like the Lilies, with purple flower spikes. 3 to 4 ft. July-August.

***LINARIA cymbalaria** (Kenilworth-ivy). A small leaf, tiny, ground cover vine with purple and white flowers.

***LINUM perenne** (Flax). A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing about 2 ft. high with light, graceful foliage and blue star-shaped flowers all Summer.

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross) (Campion). A fine, old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers, that live up the border during Summer and early Autumn.

***alpina**. Red purple, very dwarf, neat rock plant.

chalcidonica. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 ft.

viscaria splendens. A bushy plant 2 to 2½ ft. high. Almost evergreen foliage; in June and July fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson double flowers.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Loosestrife). Bright rose colored flowers in long, terminal racemes from June intermittently to September.

***MERTENSIA virginica** (Virginia Bluebells). A foot or two high with dark green foliage and loose panicles of rich blue rose tinted flowers in early Spring.

MONARDA (Beebalm), **Cambridge Scarlet**. A 2 ft. bushy, coarse-leaved plant, covered with round, full heads of red flowers.

***MYOSOTIS palustris**. The true "Forget-me-not," appealing in its modest, azure beauty and cherished for its sentiment. Blooms profusely during early Summer.

***NEPETA mussini** (Caucasian Catnip). 1 to 1½ ft. Beautiful lavender flowers produced in masses.

***PAPAVER nudicaule**. The "Iceland Poppies" bloom with extravagant freedom during early Summer; 2 in. saucer shaped flowers on slender stems. Orange and white.

orientale. The well known "Oriental Poppy" with great, cup-shaped flowers of orange scarlet, heavily black blotched at base.

PENTSTEMON (Beardtongue). Mixed colors.

Summer. 3 to 4 ft.

PHLOX

Phlox are generally conceded to be among the "Best Ten Perennials," and there is no question about their being one of the very best Summer blooming perennials. Phlox cultural requirements are few but vitally essential for good results, and good Phlox results will lift any garden out of the general Summer bleakness too often noticed.

***Columbia** (U. S. Plant Patent No. 118). After growing this variety, you will agree with every person that has seen it, that it is the greatest Phlox ever introduced. Its strength and vigor is something rarely seen in plants. A well grown, two-year-old plant will produce from 6 to 15 flower spikes. The foliage is rich dark green, leaves covering the stems down to the ground. Mildew is unknown to this variety. The flower stalks are about 2½ ft. high, stiff and erect. The flowers when cut, last over a week in water. Mrs. Francis King, America's great garden authority, writes of this Phlox as follows: "Columbia, the new cameo pink Phlox which has just risen on the garden horizon is of most exquisite beauty. A soft pink recalling that of Elizabeth Campbell but lighter, more delicate, and with an eye of light blue which has a charming effect upon the general color of the flower, this Phlox grows to 2 or 2½ ft., very bushy, and, a fact most marvelous, it has no enemies. Red spider does not visit it, mildew does not cover it, it is entirely pest-free and flourishes after the coldest Winter and in the hottest, driest Summer. Altogether, an amazingly good addition to the list of plants which give color and richness to the Midsummer border."

Champs Elysee. Fine, rich purple. One of the best.

PHLOX—Continued

Dr. Chas. H. Mayo. White, crimson eye.
Ferdinand Cortez. Beautiful scarlet red.
Feuerbrand. Brilliant orange scarlet.
Jules Sandeau. A dwarf in habit. Beautiful sort, with large heads of brilliant pink blossoms.

Marechal French. Deep scarlet with blood red eye.

Miss Lingard. Early, free and everblooming; crispy and neat white. Medium.

Mrs. William Jenkins. Pure white, late flowering, grows very fast and is of medium height.

Rhineland. Soft salmon pink, deep red eye. Large size.

Rijnstroom. Bright rose pink. Flowers in great abundance.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red crimson eye.

Thor. Deep salmon pink with red eye. Pyramid-shaped panicle. Exceptionally trouble free. Medium. Midseason.

*PHLOX DIVARICATA CANADENSIS

One of our native species, which is worthy of extensive planting, commencing to bloom early in April and continuing through May, with large, fragrant, lavender flowers on stems 10 inches high.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pinks)

An early Spring-flowering type with pretty mosslike, evergreen foliage which during the flowering season, in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

***Alba**. Pure white flowers completely covering the neat, compact plant in May; a lovely thing for the rock garden.

***Atrolilacina**. A new, deep lilac colored flower. Vigorous grower.

***Atropurpurea**. Nearest to a red so far introduced. Quite showy and a most promising new variety.

***G. F. Wilson**. Starry, lavender flowers. Quite odd.

***Rosea**. Rose pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations and blooms profusely.

***Vivid**. Bright pink with fiery red eye. We would say that this is the finest free flowering dwarf Phlox in existence.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False-dragonhead). 2 to 3 ft. July. Broad, dense conspicuous spikes of tubular flowers.

virginica, Vivid. Extra broad florets, deep purplish rose.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloonflower). 2 to 3 ft. Blooms constantly from July until late September; flowers large, bell-shaped in loose racemes.

Blue or White.

***POTENTILLA, Mixed Colors of Double Varieties**. This mixture contains various shades of orange and coppery red; they are especially suited for in front of sunny borders or for bold masses in the rock wall or rock garden.

***PRIMULA veris** (Primrose). Little groups among the shading elements of shrubbery; dainty edging for garden beds, and in rockeries, both for foliage and early Spring bloom. Plants 4 to 8 in. high, with scented flower umbels mainly yellow, but varying shades with darker center.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy) **Finest Mixed English Varieties**. This mixture contains double and single-flowered sorts in many shades of pink, rose and white. Strong, 2 year clumps that will give immediate results.

***kelwayi**. Dark blood red. June. 18 in.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage or Clary) **azurea**. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 ft. high, producing, during August and September pretty sky blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

turkestanica. Silvery foliage and showy whorls of white flowers tinged pale pink; all Summer.

***SAPONARIA** (Soapwort) **oxymoides splendens**. Flowers rosy pink. Late May and early June.

SCABIOSA caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 in. high until September.

***SCUTELLARIA** (Skullcap). Short, wiry stems, 1 ft. high, clothed with clear blue Snapdragon-shaped flowers during July and August.

SEDUM. Attractive, dwarf, spreading plants now very popular for rockeries and alpine gardens, valued for the many unique types of foliage and blooms.

***acre**. Foliage green, flowers bright yellow. Prostrate.

***album**. Foliage green, flowers white. May-July. 2 to 3 in.

***Eversi**. Rose colored flowers in October. Subtrailing habit.

***kamtschaticum**. Orange colored flowers. Prostrate green foliage turning golden in Autumn.

***middendorffianum**. Yellow. Creeping. July.

***sarmentosum**. Bright yellow flowers. June, July. Dwarf.

spectabile. Light green foliage. Rose colored flowers. August and September. 18 in.

***stoloniferum**. Evergreen leaves, pink flowers. July and August. 6 in.

***SEMPERVIVUM** (Hen-and-chickens). Rosetzelike thick leaves.

***STACHYS** (Woundwort) **lanata**. Fine, old-fashioned cottage garden plant for edging; useful in rock garden.

***STATICE** (Great Sea-lavender) **latifolia**. A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, immense heads of purplish blue. Flowers during July and August.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster). Sky blue flowers. July-October. 16 in.

***THYMUS serpyllum** (Thyme). Creeping ground cover plant. Purple flowers. Rapid grower.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker). Rich orange scarlet flower heads on 3 to 4 ft. spikes. August-October.

***TUNICA saxifraga**. Tufted hair fine grass plant; tiny pink flowers all Summer; for rockery or border.

***VERONICA** (Speedwell) **longifolia**. One of the best Veronicas. Handsome blue flowers. June to October. 2 ft.

***rupestris**. A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 in. high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in early June under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

VIOLA (Tufted Pansy). Dwarf, Pansylike plants, hybrids of Alpine Violet and Garden Pansy; very useful as a low edging to garden beds.

***cornuta, Blue Perfection**. Sky blue. 4 in.

***cornuta, Jersey Gem**. New. Dwarf hybrid. Everblooming. Rich violet and slightly perfumed; all Summer. 6 in.

***cornuta lutea**. Golden yellow flowers; 6 in.; continuous bloomer.

***YUCCA** (Adams Needle) **filamentosa**. The foliage is broad, swordlike, uprising in heavy clumps, evergreen. The flowers are 2 to 4 in. pendant bells, white, in immense branching clusters at top of woody, 4 to 6 ft. stems.

***Variiegated Leaf Yucca**. Similar to above, but the leaves are bronze green, striped, and the outer edge widely bordered with yellow.

VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS

Leaves striped lengthwise white. An excellent grass for bordering large beds and as a background for pools. 10 feet.

We can also furnish with dark green foliage.

ROCK GARDENS ARE IMMENSELY POPULAR—AND EASY TO BUILD

It is indeed amazing to see how rapidly this intense interest in rock gardens has spread from coast to coast! Yet it is not strange when we stop to think how ideal they are for either large or small plots. A delightful rock garden can often be built in a spot inconvenient for mowing lawn, or where ordinary garden arrangement is awkward or impracticable. Even narrow spaces next to driveways or walks can be made mighty attractive.

How interesting it is, first to collect the rocks and arrange them simply in a realistic, natural appearance, then to watch the development of the many rare and charming little plants that nestle in the crevices and alcoves, spreading out to cover the ground, creeping here and there, others climbing up over to partly hide the rocks. Then the dainty, delightfully unique and sweetly fragrant little blooms. There are so many plants with blooming periods at various seasons from early Spring to latest Fall, that your rock garden may be always in bloom. Every rock garden is individual, different, reflecting the floral instincts and tastes of the garden lover who created it.

Colorful IRIS

The bright and varied colors of the Iris have led to the name "Rainbow Flower." No hardy flower is better adapted to general planting than the Iris. Its beauty, its wide range of colors, its hardiness and ease of growth have made it one of the most generally planted flowers. Iris is usually planted in masses, 5 or 6 of a kind grouped with other varieties. In this manner the finest of flowering effects are achieved. Plant Iris in front of shrubbery or in the flower garden. Line the walks with rows of Iris. Plant it around pools—along streams—among rocks. Its spikes of leaves are decorative the whole season. Iris is not particular as to soil but grows most anywhere where there is some sunlight and moisture. The easy culture of Iris makes it one of the best flowers for the home.

S.—Standards; F.—Falls.

NAMED VARIETIES GERMAN IRIS

Bridesmaid. S., pale lavender; F. white.
Candelabre. Pale blue with white spot on the Falls.

Caprice. S., rosy red; F., deeper red.

Crimson King. A beautiful crimson red.

Dr. Bernice. A coppery bronze, fading into a deep velvety crimson.

Fairy. S. and F., white with soft blue veining at their bases.

Florentina Alba. Slightly flushed standards and Falls, bears an abundance of fragrant blossoms. Early.

Gajus. S., light yellow; F., crimson, reticulated white and yellow with a clear yellow edge.

Georgia. If you are one of many who have always desired a red Iris you will want this variety as it more nearly approaches a red than any we have so far observed, being a purplish red.

Glory of Reading. Purplish red. One of the best of its color.

Her Majesty. S., rose pink; F., bright crimson.

Isolene. S. silvery rose, suffusion of bronze; F., mauve with a golden undertone.

Juniata. Probably the tallest Iris on this list; clear blue.

Loreley. Dark ultramarine blue flowers of perfect shape, veined with creamy white, edged with lemon yellow.

Marshmarigold. Very bright and striking. S., golden yellow; F., purple brown with yellow border.

Mme. Chereau. S. and F. of pure cream white, delicately edged with light blue.

Monsignor. Large flowers of lavender blue and violet.

Nibelungen. Fawn yellow standards and blue falls, with russet margins make this one of the finest Iris.

Pallida Dalmatica. S., fine lavender; F., deeper lavender. Large flowers.

Peacock Eye. S., olive gold; F., shaded gold edges, plum color in center.

Perfection. S., light blue; F., dark velvety violet black; orange beard.

Prosper Laugier. Fiery bronze. F., velvety purple like a Pansy.

Purple Queen. Large, early. Deep purple.

Quaker Lady. S., and F., smoky lavender, shading to deep blue.

Queen Caterina. A midseason variety of clear orchid purple veined with brilliant gold; the whole being further enhanced with a bright orange beard.

Queen of May. Delicate old rose.

Red Cloud. S., rosy lavender bronze; F., velvety crimson. 24 in.

Roseway. S., Phlox purple; F., a duller shade, blending to white. A "red" Pallida. 3 ft.

Rhein Nixe. S., white; F., violet blue with white edge.



IRIS, LENT A. WILLIAMSON

Sherwin-Wright. Clear, solid, all-over buttercup yellow. Blooms very freely.

Susan Bliss. Deep rose pink with a light orange beard. 3½ ft.

Windham. A delicate toned variety. S., pale pink; F., same color, veined magenta. 2½ ft.

Wyomissing. S., creamy white, suffused delicate rose; F., deep rose shading to flesh colored border.

GOLD MEDAL IRIS

Afterglow. Tall stems bearing well-formed blossoms of lavender gray with a suffusion of gold at the center.

Albert Victor. S., soft blue; F., lavender. Tall stems, large blossoms.

Ambassadeur. The standards are a smoky velvety purple and the Falls are purplish maroon.

Dream. Self colored. A tall variety bearing good sized blossoms of soft clear pink. One of the tallest pinks. 36 in.

Lent A. Williamson. Monster flowers; tall, strong stems. S., bright Lobelia blue; F., rich velvety purple. A wonder.

Lord of June. Tall, strong spikes of immense blossoms. S., pale lavender blue; F., deep blue. One of the best

Mme. Gaudichau. A rich, deep velvety purple Iris; of fine shape and finish. Tall, early and very distinct.

Magnifica. Flowers of immense size on stiff branching stems 4 ft. high. F., of a superb dark reddish purple; S., light violet blue.

Mother of Pearl. Immense blossoms of bluish lavender with a luster of iridescence that is decidedly pearl like. Branching stems.

Princess Beatrice. A glorified Pallida Dalmatica.

Seminole. S., soft violet rose; F., velvety crimson. Brilliant orange beard.

Shekinah. Pale lemon yellow, deeper in shade through the center of all divisions.

ASSORTED IRISES

A mixture of good named Irises that will make an attractive border planting of the various colors.

DWARF EARLY IRIS

Pumila or Dwarf Iris are the first Iris to bloom in April. Large-flowered and sweet-scented. Especially valuable for the perennial border, edging or in the rock garden. Can furnish blue and white.

SIBERIAN IRIS

The Siberian Iris furnish a generous supply of medium sized flowers during June—just between the German and Japanese varieties. They are very showy, of slender, compact habit, with narrow, grassy foliage. The flowers are borne on upright stems 2 to 3 ft. tall. Mixed colors.

JAPANESE IRIS

These are the latest blooming of the Iris family, but their glorious display of handsome, large-sized flowers in many rich colors, makes them a most fitting close for the Iris season. The blooms generally open rather flat and wide, often measuring 10 to 12 inches across, and appear in great profusion during June and July.

SPANISH IRIS

Although the flowers are not large, their shape and delicate coloring rival the Orchid. For garden planting, the bulbs should be set out early in Fall. They may also be potted and handled like Hyacinths for indoor bloom in Winter. Mixed colors.

CANNAS

City of Portland. The warm rose pink color holds throughout hot and cold weather. 4 ft.

Eureka. Best white. Green foliage. 3 ft.

King Humbert. Huge orange scarlet flower. Hardy dense bronze leaves. 5 ft.

The President. An exquisite red crimson blooming Canna. 4 ft.

Yellow King Humbert. Flowers of yellow dotted orange scarlet. Closely related to the typical King Humbert. 5 ft.

Cannas, Mixed. Made up of good named varieties of which we have a surplus stock and can offer for less than when sold by name.

GLADIOLUS

Brighten your garden and your living room with delightful spikes of Gladiolus. There is no cut flower more truly decorative or popular. Beautiful colors in every shade imaginable.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Primulinus of most beautiful orange saffron color.

Autumn Queen. Creamy yellow, upper petals suffused with Peach blossom pink; lower petals striped carmine red.

Crimson Glow. Very dark velvety scarlet with garnet streaks.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Velvety flame scarlet throat dusted with ruby and cream. Very large and many flowers.

E. J. Shaylor. Large flowers beautifully ruffled; deep rose pink with crimson feathering and mottling.

Evelyn Kirtland. Coral pink flaked with silver; blotch on lower petals, orange carmine, with mahogany midrib.

Golden Eagle. Tall, very early; good sized flowers slightly ruffled; wide open, solid deep lemon yellow.

Halley. Earliest; large florets, full spikes, fine for cutting; salmon pink.

Joe Coleman. Beautifully ruffled flowers of vivid cardinal red. Strong grower.

Los Angeles. Peach color with dark throat. Produces several spikes of flowers from each bulb.

Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet of pleasing shade; effective both in the border and when cut.

Orange Queen. One of the loveliest and daintiest among Glads. A beautiful clear rich golden orange.

Peace. The purest white variety ever offered.

Royal Purple. Quartinianus Hybrid. Large bloom of rich deep purple, slightly red cast.

Schwaben. Pure canary yellow, shading to soft yellow with purple tinge on lower petals.

Virginia. Intense scarlet. Extra large, well set flowers.

Wilbrink. A sport of Halley, early, pink with a soft yellow blotch on lower petals

DAHLIAS

From hundreds and hundreds of known varieties of Dahlias we have carefully selected a group representing the best of the various classes, saving our customers the expense and time of testing for the best.

- Bagdad** (Dec.) Immense flowers of flaming red.
- Champoege** (Dec.) Base of petals amber gold, shading to a bright rose pink.
- Commodore** (Dec.) Immense, brilliant yellow; long, stiff stems.
- Donna California** (Dec.) Deep rose suffused with lavender.
- Eagle Rock Superba** (Dec.) Amaranth pink. In 1933 tubers sold for \$15.00 each.
- Eagle Rock Wonder** (SC.) Orange and buff; tremendous size.
- Elinor Vanderveer** (Dec.) Large rose pink.
- Jane Cowl** (Dec.) Immense blooms of glistening bronzy buff and salmon shades.
- Jean Trimbee** (Dec.) Large, violet colored flowers.
- Jersey Beauty** (Dec.) Rose pink. Most popular cut flower variety.
- Jersey Triumph** (Dec.) Bright copper flushed with salmon bronze.
- Kathleen Norris** (Dec.) Rose deepening to mellow pink.
- Monmouth Champion** (Dec.) Flame color.
- Mrs. A. B. Seal** (Dec.) A rich old rose.
- Mrs. I. de Ver Warner** (Dec.) Orchid.
- Robert Bloomfield**. White.
- Rudy Vallee** (SC.) Grenadine, orange, red.
- Sagamore** (Dec.) Large golden yellow. Good stems.
- Sanhican's Blue Bird** (Dec.) Large, stout stems.
- Satan** (SC.) Flaming red.
- Watchung Wonder** (Dec.) Royal red with touch of gold at center.
- World's Best White** (Dec.) A splendid, large, pure white.

LILIES

For magnificent garden display the Lilies have no equal. The taller varieties are excellent in mass plantings, or as accents in the shrub borders.

- Amaryllis Hybrids**. This odd class of Lilies is being more extensively planted from year to year. Typical Lily shaped bloom, the color varying in shades of pink, purple and orange, appearing in June in clusters.
- Daylily (Hemerocallis)**. Bright golden yellow flowers 5 to 6 in. long; dark, clean foliage. Endure shade fairly well.
- The Goldbanded Lily of Japan (Auratum)**. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant.
- Madonna Lily (Candidum)**. This is the old-fashioned garden Lily and one of the most beautiful pure white Lilies.
- Philippinense formosanum**. A new, hardy, fragrant, white Lily. Blooms from July until late Fall, proving equally as popular as the Regal and blooming later; makes an excellent combination. 3 ft. Should be in every garden.
- Plantainlily (Funkia)**. A low growing plant with broad, shiny foliage. Sky blue flowers in July.
- Regal Lily (Regale)**. The most popular Hardy Lily. Grows anywhere, is absolutely hardy and free of diseases. Produces as many as thirty large, white, cup-shaped flowers on one stalk. Very fragrant. Middle of June. May be planted either Fall or Spring.
- Speciosum album**. The Speciosum or Lancifolium are the most important of all the Japanese Lilies, always satisfactory. The variety here offered has large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal.
- Tiger Lily (Tigrinum)**. The single flowers of orange are spotted black. Grows 4 to 5 ft. high; stands the heat well.

PEONIES

Everyone knows this hardy favorite. May and June is Peony time and if given a chance, Peonies will make a marvelous display for you—every plant being a huge bouquet.

- Albert Crousse**. Delicate, salmon pink. Large, compact bomb. Fragrant. Late.
- Baroness Schroeder**. Faint flesh shades fading into pure white. Early June.
- Duchesse de Nemours**. Handsome white Peony with sulphur center, no crimson flecks. Fine fragrance.
- Edulis Superba**. A rich dark pink Peony of unusual fragrance. Full, double. The famous Decoration Day Peony, seldom failing for that day.
- Felix Crousse**. Ruby red, evenly shaded, globular, compact, an elegant cut flower. A brilliant sort beginning to bloom early June.
- Festiva Maxima**. Pure cream white with a red flecked center, very fragrant, especially large, strong, tall grower.
- Karl Rosenfield**. The finest deep red Peony, a mammoth rich crimson red.
- Mary Brand**. Perfect rose form; a splendid dark red color.
- Marechal Valliant**. Large, globular, dark mauve. Very late.
- Mme. Calot**. Hydrangea pink, darker toward center. Early. Very fragrant.
- Mme. Boulanger**. Soft glossy pink shaded lilac; silvery border. Late mid-season.
- Mons. Jules Elie**. The largest Peony and one of the highest scoring. Full, double, glossy mauve pink.
- Rachel**. A free blooming, bright, garnet red. Late midseason.
- Sarah Bernhardt**. Superb large blooms of Appleblossom pink lightly tipped with silver.
- Venus**. Clear Hydrangea pink. Mid-season.

SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS • for Fall Planting Only

CROCUS

Always a cheerful and happy flower; used among rocks, stepping stones, in the grass, or massed into borders. One of the first Spring flowers to open even when the last snow remains on north hillsides.

We offer an excellent mixture consisting of **Blue, White, Striped and Yellow**.

HYACINTHS

A very popular bulb, satisfactory both as a Winter house plant and as a Spring garden plant. Exquisite rich trusses of delicate waxy flowers heavily perfumed.

From our selection of the following reliable garden varieties you can have a rainbow of color:

- Garibaldi**. Brilliant red, one of earliest.
- Queen of the Pinks**. Extra fine rich pink. Late.
- Queen of the Whites**. Pure white. Late.
- Bismarck**. Bright blue.
- Yellow Hammer**. Lemon yellow.
- Sir William Mansfield**. Purplish violet.

JONQUILS

Spring flowering plants of which we offer an assortment. These attractive plants are widely used for borders in front of other flowering plants or shrubs, or in massed groups.

NARCISSUS

No flowers in early Spring are more eagerly and lovingly welcomed than the cheery Daffodils.

- Emperor**. The entire flower is a rich yellow; trumpet of immense size.
- Empress**. The best of the two-colored trumpet varieties. The perianth is white and the trumpet rich yellow.
- Paperwhite**. Its pure white, large, star-shaped, short-cupped flowers come in large clusters and are exquisitely fragrant.
- Sir Watkin**. Sulphur yellow, the cup a deep gold.

TULIPS

It is difficult to conceive a complete garden without a bed or border planted to Tulips. Colors and types may be selected to conform with your color scheme. The Tulips should be planted during October or November. Plant 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

DARWIN TULIPS

- Afterglow**. Salmon orange, one of the finest Tulips.
- Baronne de la Tonnaye**. Vivid pink, very tall, fine bedder.

TULIPS—Continued

- Bartigon**. Dazzling crimson scarlet.
- Clara Butt**. Appleblossom pink.
- Inglescombe Yellow**. The well known yellow Darwin.
- Pride of Haarlem**. Carmine red, an enormous flower, best bedder.
- Rev. H. Ewbank**. Vivid heliotrope lilac.
- The Sultan**. Glossy maroon black.
- White Queen**. White, slightly tinged bluish.

BREEDER TULIPS

- Bacchus**. Dark violet blue, the best and largest among the blue breeders.
- Bronze Queen**. Colored bronze.
- Cardinal Manning**. Dark reddish violet, flushed bronze.
- Yellow Perfection**. Light bronze yellow, edged golden yellow.

MAYFLOWERING TULIPS

- In Wonderful Mixture**. Containing all imaginable colors.

PARROT TULIPS (Late Tulips)

- Very interesting class of tulips with fringed flowers. In a **Wonderfine Mixture**.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS Mixed

COTTAGE TULIPS Mixed

How to Make and Keep a Beautiful Lawn

Putting the Soil in Final Shape—After the soil has been ploughed or spaded thoroughly and after the fertilizers, manure and peat moss have been thoroughly worked into the soil, the ground should be harrowed or raked lightly to pulverize the surface and thoroughly firm the soil.

When to Sow—Lawns seeded in the Spring should be started as early as possible. March sowing is better than April, and April better than May. The ideal time to sow is from August 15th to September 30th. Lawns seeded at this time are well established by the following Spring, when Crabgrass and other weeds are just making a start.

What to Sow—Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture and Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture give excellent results wher-

ever used. These brands are composed of carefully cleaned, tested seeds that produce compact grown grasses maturing at different times, thus insuring a green, velvety surface throughout the entire season under normal conditions.

What to Do with Old Lawns—Where a lawn has a thin and sickly looking stand of grass which indicates starvation, it can often be greatly improved by consistent top dressing, fertilizing and watering as suggested for the new lawn.

When weeds and Crabgrass have infested an old lawn to such an extent as to smother and crowd out the lawn grasses, there is only one practical method of renovating the lawn, and that is to remove the weeds and undesirable vegetation and plant a new lawn from start to finish.

USE THE BEST LAWN SEEDS

The average farmer knows what to use and how to mix his grass seed for hay or pasture, but has little information as to how to mix for a permanent, evergreen, velvety lawn. The doctor, the professor, the merchant, the mechanic, etc. as a rule has had no more experience with lawn grass. He goes to a general retail seedsman who most likely knows farm grasses but knows little about mixed lawn grasses. The result is that you guess at what to sow and how much to use, resulting in disappointment.

BURSON EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture is a scientifically prepared lawn mixture, prepared to meet the requirements in Virginia and adjoining states. Naturally it costs more than field grasses, but will afford you a beautiful evergreen sod in a few weeks' time, actually saving you money and time.

One pound will seed from 150 to 200 square feet. We recommend using peat moss and our specially prepared lawn fertilizer in preparing your lawn for seeding.

WAYNESBORO SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

While our Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture meets most requirements, it is not entirely suited for heavy shade. In fact, no grass will give entire satisfaction in dense shade, but our **Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture** will give better results than any mixture we have ever used in dense shade. On a well prepared bed it will survive for several years, until starved out by tree roots, making reseeding necessary.

SUPPLIES for YOUR GARDEN

GARDEN AND LAWN FERTILIZER

Just as our Burson Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed was carefully and scientifically prepared to meet the requirements for producing a beautiful sod, our **Garden and Lawn Plant Food** is prepared to furnish the grass, trees, shrubs, and plants suitable plant food at the proper time and as needed. In preparing this plant food we not only had in mind the requirements of the plants, but guarded against using a fertilizer which would burn and injure when used as a top dressing. At the same time it was important to produce a plant food supplying an abundance of plant food value which would be available over a long period. Our **Garden and Lawn Plant Food** insures you against damage from burning, saves time and costs less than many fertilizers of less value.

For top dressing or when making new lawns, we recommend 4 lbs. **Garden and Lawn Fertilizer** for each 100 sq. ft. For trees, use 3 lbs. for each inch of caliper measured 1 foot above ground. For example, a tree 4 inches in caliper would require approximately 12 lbs. Apply within a circle extending out as far as the branches reach.

BONEMEAL

A safe and sure general plant food which is absolutely safe and has a lasting effect. Good for lawns, shrubs, shade trees, vegetable gardens, roses, perennials, etc.

BOXWOOD PLANT FOOD

While Boxwood is one of our oldest, best known, and most valuable Evergreens, comparatively little is known as to its requirements in plant food. Many fertilizers proving beneficial to other varieties of Evergreens have not proven beneficial to Boxwood. We, however, by experience and study have discovered a Boxwood Plant Food and Soil Conditioner proving of great value to Boxwood. It makes the foliage a dark green, stimulates new growth, and causes Boxwood to be more resistant to Winter injury.

SAVE PEACH TREES

By killing borers with Paradichlorbenzene. Costs less than removing borers by hand, is more effective and less injurious to the tree. 1 lb. treats 16 trees. Apply during September and early October.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

An excellent fungus spray.



DERRISOL

Controls Aphis, Red Spider, Thrips, White Flies, Leaf Hoppers, Plant Lice and numerous other insects when diluted 1 part to 500. Derrisol is most destructive to insects, but harmless to man and animals. Can be furnished in quantities from 1 oz. bottle to 10 lb. can.

POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE

Complete protection against Black Spot, Mildew, Leaf-eating Insects, Aphis.

Pomo-Green (endorsed by the American Rose Society) was first introduced as a Rose specific for the control of Black Spot, Mildew and Leaf-eating Insects, but its general use has developed the fact that it is an outstanding material for the control of all garden troubles which can be controlled by dusting or spraying.



ROSE DUST

Controls Black Spot and Mildew on Roses and Grapes.

SUNOCO

Kills Red Spider, which is the most common enemy of evergreens. Also kills San Jose Scale, Rose Scale, Oyster-shell Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Euonymus Scale.

SLUG SHOT

Kills Insects, Bean Beetles, Worms, Slugs, Rose Beetles, Caterpillars, etc.

PEAT MOSS

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

If your soil bakes, dries out quickly, is hard, and difficult to work, it needs humus, which can be most economically supplied with Peat Moss. One bale of our high grade Granulated Peat Moss contains approximately 22 bushels when pulverized and will cover 250 sq. ft. of space 1 inch deep. In making new lawns, Peat Moss is most helpful. However, as a top dressing for old lawns, it produces excellent results.

Peat is equally beneficial when used in the perennial border, about the roots of trees, shrubs and evergreens.

PROTECT YOUR EVERGREENS



See page 29 for instructions as to how to keep dogs away from your Evergreens.

SEEDS

We do not attempt to grow and carry a complete line of field and grain seeds, but grow some varieties on which we can often save our customers money. Send us a list of your requirements and ask for quotations.

GARDEN FURNITURE

We manufacture and sell a very complete line of Concrete Garden Furniture, consisting of Flower Boxes, Jardinieres, Benches, Bird Baths, Sundial Pedestals, etc. Write us or consult our representative for descriptions and prices.

RHO-ZA-GROW

A complete soil conditioner and plant food for Rhododendrons and Azaleas. See page 29 for more complete information.

●———— INDEX ————●

Fruit Department.....	3-14
Small Fruits.....	15-18
Nut Trees.....	18
Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs.....	19-25
Evergreens.....	26, 27
Broad-Leaved Evergreens.....	28, 29
Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.....	30, 31

Roses.....	32, 33
Hardy Vines and Ground Covers.....	34
Hardy Perennials.....	35-37
Bulbs.....	38, 39
Spring Flowering Bulbs.....	39
Lawns.....	40
Garden Supplies.....	40

	Page		Page
Abelia.....	20	Cerastium.....	35
Abies.....	26	Chamaecyparis....	26
Acanthopanax.....	20	Chamomile.....	35
Acer.....	23, 31	Chaste-Tree.....	25
Achillea.....	35	Cheiranthus.....	35
Adams Needle.....	37	Cherry, Flowering..	31
Ajuga.....	35	Cherry, Nanking...	24
Albizzia.....	31	Cherries.....	13
Almond.....	20	Chionanthus.....	25
Althaea.....	20	Chrysanthemum....	35
Alyssum.....	35	Cinnamon-vine....	34
Ampelopsis.....	34	Clary.....	37
Amygdalus.....	21	Clematis.....	34
Anchusa.....	35	Coralberry.....	2
Anemone.....	35	Cornus.....	21
Anthemis.....	35	Cotoneaster ..	21, 28
Apples.....	3-10	Columbine.....	35
Apples:		Convallaria.....	35
Improved Varie-		Coreopsis.....	35
ties.....	8-9	Cornflower, Peren-	
Summer and Fall		nial.....	35
Varieties.....	6	Cornflower, Aster..	37
Winter Varieties		Crab, Flowering...	30
	7, 10	Cranberry.....	22
Yorking.....	3-4-5	Crapemyrtle.....	21
Apricots.....	14	Crataegus.....	22
Aquilegia.....	35	Crocus.....	39
Arabis.....	35	Cryptomeria.....	26
Aralia.....	20	Currants.....	15
Arborvitae.....	26	Cydonia.....	23
Armeria.....	35	Cypress.....	26, 27
Artemisia.....	35	Daisy, Painted....	37
Ash.....	30	Daisy, Shasta.....	35
Asparagus.....	15	Dahlia.....	39
Asters.....	35, 37	Daphne.....	21, 28
Aubrietia.....	35	Delphinium.....	36
Azalea.....	28	Desmodium.....	21
Babysbreath.....	36	Deutzia.....	21
Baptisia.....	35	Dewberry.....	17
Barberry.....	20, 28	Dianthus.....	36
Beardtongue.....	37	Dicentra.....	36
Beautyberry.....	21	Digitalis.....	36
Beautybush.....	20	Dioscorea.....	34
Beebalm.....	37	Dogwood.....	21
Beech.....	30	Dogzoff.....	29, 40
Berberis.....	20, 28	Dragonhead, False.	37
Betula.....	30	Echinops.....	36
Bignonia.....	34	Elaeagnus.....	28
Biota.....	26	Elm.....	30
Birch.....	30	Erigeron.....	36
Bittersweet.....	34	Euonymus.....	
Blackberries.....	17		22, 25, 28, 34
Blanketflower.....	36	Euphorbia.....	36
Blazing-star.....	37	Evergreens—	
Bleedingheart.....	36	How to Select and	
Blueberries.....	16	Arrange.....	27
Bluebells.....	35, 37	Fagus.....	30
Blue Bonnet.....	37	False-dragonhead..	37
Boxwood.....	28	False-indigo.....	35
Bridal Bower.....	25	Fertilizers.....	40
Bridalwreath.....	25	Figs.....	15
Buckthorn.....	20	Fir.....	26
Buddleia.....	21	Firethorn, Laland ..	29
Bugle.....	35	Flax.....	37
Burningbush.....	22	Forget-me-not.....	37
Butterflybush.....	21	Forsythia.....	22
Buxus.....	28	Foxglove.....	36
Callicarpa.....	21	Fraxinus.....	30
Calluna.....	29	Fruits—	
Calycanthus.....	25	How to Space....	3
Campanula.....	35	Gaillardia.....	36
Campion.....	37	Garden Furniture..	40
Candytuft, Hardy..	36	Garden Supplies....	40
Cannas.....	38	Garlandflower.....	28
Carnation, Hardy ..	35	Gayfeather.....	37
Catalpa.....	30	Ginkgo.....	31
Catnip.....	37	Gladiolus.....	38
Cedars.....	26	Globethistle.....	36
Cedrus.....	26	Goldenbell.....	22
Celastrus.....	34	Goldenrain-Tree...	31
Centaurea.....	35	Goldentuft.....	35

	Page		Page
Goldflower.....	23	Mockorange.....	24
Gooseberries.....	15	Monarda.....	37
Grapes.....	16	Mountain-laurel....	29
Grapes, Planting In-		Myosotis.....	37
structions.....	16	Nandina.....	29
Gypsophila.....	36	Narcissus.....	39
Hawthorn.....	22	Nectarines.....	14
Heather.....	29	Nepeta.....	37
Hedera.....	34	Nut Trees.....	18
Helianthemum.....	36	Oak.....	31
Helianthus.....	36	Pachysandra.....	34
Heliopsis.....	36	Painted Daisy.....	37
Hemlock.....	26	Pansy, Tufted.....	37
Hen-and-chickens..	37	Papaver.....	37
Hibiscus.....20, 36		Peach, Planting	
Holly.....	29	Table.....	12
Hollygrape.....	29	Peach, Double	
Hollyhocks.....	36	Flowering.....	21
Honeysuckle.....20, 34		Peaches.....11, 12	
Horseradish.....	15	Pears.....	13
Hyacinths.....	39	Pecans.....	18
Hydrangea.....	22	Pentstemon.....	37
Hypericum.....	23	Peonies.....	38
Iberis.....	36	Periwinkle.....	34
Ilex.....	29	Philadelphus.....	24
Indigo, False.....	35	Phlox.....	37
Iris.....	38	Photinia.....	29
Ivy, American.....	34	Physostegia.....	37
Boston.....	34	Picea.....	27
English.....	34	Pine.....	27
Kenilworth.....	37	Pinks, Hardy.....	35
Jasmine.....	25	Pinus.....	27
Jasminum.....	25	Planetree.....	31
Jetbead.....	24	Platanus.....	31
Jonquils.....	39	Plum, Purple	
Judas-tree.....	24	Leaved.....	24
Juniper.....	27	Plums.....	14
Juniperus.....	27	Polygonum.....	34
Kalmia.....	29	Poplar.....	31
Kerria.....	23	Poplar, Tulip.....	31
Koeleruteria.....	31	Poppies.....	37
Kolkwitzia.....	20	Populus.....	31
Kudzu-vine.....	34	Potentilla.....	37
Lagerstroemia.....	21	Primrose.....	37
Larch.....	31	Primula.....	37
Larix.....	31	Privet.....23, 24, 29	
Larkspur.....	36	Prunus.....20, 24	
Lathyrus.....	37	Pseudotsuga.....	26
Laurel, English....	28	Purple Fringe.....	24
Laurocerasus.....	28	Pueraria.....	34
Lavandula.....	37	Pussy Willow.....	24
Lavender, Sweet...	37	Pyracantha.....	29
Lawn Grass Seed..	40	Pyrethrum.....	37
Liatris.....	37	Quercus.....	31
Ligustrum ..23, 24,	29	Quince, Japanese	
Lilac.....	23	Flowering.....	23
Lilies.....	39	Quinces.....	14
Lily-of-the-valley..	35	Raspberries.....	17
Linaria.....	37	Redbud.....	24
Linden.....	31	Red Hot Poker.....	37
Linum.....	37	Retinospora.....	27
Liquidambar.....	31	Rhododendron....	29
Liriodendron.....	31	Rhodotypos.....	24
Lonicera.....20, 29, 34		Rhubarb.....	15
Loosestrife.....	37	Rhus cotinus.....	24
Lychnis.....	37	Rho-za-grow....29, 40	
Lythrum.....	37	Ribbon Grass.....	37
Madwort, Rock....	35	Rockcress.....	35
Magnolia.....	29	Rock Gardens.....	37
Mahonia.....	29	Rock Madwort....	35
Maidenhair-tree ..	31	Roses:	
Mallow Marvels...	36	Climbers and	
Maltese Cross.....	37	Ramblers.....	33
Malus.....	30	Gold Medal Hy-	
Maple.....23, 31		brids.....	32, 33
Meadow Sage.....	37	Imperial Dozen..	32
Menziesia.....	29	Miscellaneous ..	33
Mertensia.....	37	Russian-olive ..	28
Milfoil.....	35	Salix.....	31
Mimosa.....	31		

	Page
Salvia.....	37
Saponaria.....	37
Shasta Daisy.....	35
Scabiosa.....	37
Scutellaria.....	37
Sea-lavender, Great.....	37
Sedum.....	37
Sempervivum.....	37
Shrubs:	
Heights and Special Uses.....	19
How to Plant.....	22
Silver Lace Vine.....	34
Skullcap.....	37
Small Fruits, Culture.....	15
Smoketree.....	24
Snowball.....	24
Snowberry.....	24
Snow-in-summer.....	35
Soapwort.....	37
Speedwell.....	37
Spiraea.....	24, 25
Spruce.....	27
Spurge, Japanese.....	34
St. Johnswort.....	23
Stachys.....	37
Statice.....	37
Stokesia.....	37
Strawberries.....	17, 18
How to Plant.....	18
Sunflower.....	36
Sunrose.....	36
Supplies, Garden.....	40
Sweet Pea, Hardy.....	37
Sweet Pea Shrub.....	21
Sweetgum.....	31
Sweetshrub.....	25
Sweet-william.....	35
Sycamore.....	31
Symphoricarpos.....	21, 24
Syringa.....	23
Tamarix.....	25
Taxus.....	27
Thuja.....	26
Thyme.....	37
Thymus.....	37
Tilia.....	31
Trees, How to Prune and Plant.....	30
Tritoma.....	37
Trumpet Vine.....	34
Tsuga.....	26
Tufted Pansy.....	37
Tulip, Poplar.....	31
Tulips.....	39
Tunica.....	37
Ulmus.....	30
Veronica.....	37
Viburnum.....	24, 25
Vinca.....	34
Vines for Special Uses.....	34
Viola.....	37
Virginia Bluebells.....	37
Virginia Creeper.....	34
Vitex.....	25
Wallflower, Siberian.....	35
Walnuts.....	18
Weigela.....	25
White Fringe.....	25
Willow.....	24, 31
Windflower.....	35
Winterberry.....	25
Wisteria.....	34
Woundwort.....	37
Yarrow.....	35
Yew.....	27
Youngberry.....	17
Yucca.....	37

